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**A Weekly Journal of Pharmacy and the Drug-trade.**  
ESTABLISHED 1859.

**Head Office: 42 Cannon Street, London, E.C.**

Telegrams: "Chemicus London." Telephone: 852 Bank.

**Branches, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, AUST.**

#### As an Official Organ

THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST is supplied by subscription to the whole of the members of EIGHTEEN CHEMISTS' SOCIETIES in the British Empire, including Ireland, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, and the West Indies. Besides, its paid subscription circulation at home and to all parts of the civilised world is intrinsically and numerically unique.

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Ten shillings a year in advance, post free to any part of the world, including a copy of *The Chemists' and Druggists' Diary* next published. Single copy, 4d.; Summer or Winter Number, 1s.; *Diary*, 3s. 6d. Postal orders and cheques to be crossed "Martin's Bank (Limited)."

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### Our Educational Number.

We have for many years published annually an Educational Number of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, containing all about education and examinations in pharmacy, medicine, dentistry, veterinary surgery, and science. We propose to publish this year's number on Saturday, August 10, and shall be glad if local Secretaries and others who can supply useful information about local classes will send it to us by an early post. The Publisher informs us that the number will be specially circulated to medical, science, and technical schools and hospitals throughout the country. The number will, therefore, be a particularly good one for advertisements of goods used by such institutions, as well as excellent for these institutions to advertise in, because all our subscribers at home and abroad will also get the number. Instructions for advertisements should be sent without delay to the Publisher, C. & D., 42 Cannon Street, London, E.C.

### Summary.

The subjoined paragraphs give the gist of the more important matters in this issue, with the object of showing at a glance what has happened during the week. See also "Contents" in the first column.

A NEW STYLE of chemist's window is figured on p. 227.

AN UNUSUAL PROBLEM in prescriptions is represented on p. 207, and we offer prizes for its solution.

THE names of the persons who passed the apothecaries' assistants' examination in London last month will be found on p. 202.

THE visit of B.P.C. members to the soap-factories of Messrs. Crosfield & Co., Warrington, is described in an illustrated report on p. 225.

"FOAP," a soap powder, has been the subject of High Court litigation, in which the defendants, Messrs. E. Cook & Co., Ltd., succeeded (p. 209).

BOOTS, LTD., supplied the aerated beverages for one of the British Pharmaceutical Conference entertainments. The local committee were, of course, not responsible (p. 220).

PORTRAITS of the new officers of the Transvaal Pharmaceutical Society are printed on p. 206, where also will be found some interesting notes on opium matters in the Colony.

A NOTE on the influence of mercuric chloride on the heat-test for cordite is given on p. 217 in dealing with the annual report of the Inspectors of Explosives.

THE BRITISH MEDICAL ASSOCIATION'S annual meeting is in Exeter this week, and in connection with it there is an exhibition of medicinal and allied preparations, which we report (p. 222).

SIR JOHN BRUNNER, BART., and Mr. A. Carey have given evidence before the Canal Commission in regard to the retarding influence of railway rates on chemical industry (p. 207).

A SERIES of interesting photographs, taken specially for the C. & D. at the British Pharmaceutical Conference last week, are reproduced on pp. 221-222, with appropriate notes facing them.

"XRAYSER" crosses swords with Mr. Thomas Tyrer in regard to the objects of research. Our contributor is of opinion that much of the talk about research means more "soft jobs" for professors (p. 215).

PATENT AND PROPRIETARY MEDICINES exported to or sold in Germany must henceforth conform to new regulations. We epitomise these in an article on p. 218. Several American and British preparations are affected.

MR. E. H. F. BRITAIN, of Nottingham, is the 1907-8 Fairchild Scholar. The results of the examination, with names of all the prize-winners, and a report of an interview with Mr. Holden, the Secretary, are given on p. 226.

THE FOREIGN OFFICE send us additional information regarding the English translation of the new Japanese Pharmacopoeia and the altered conditions for the importation of drugs, chemicals, and medicines in accordance therewith (p. 217).

DISPENSING-BOTTLES are sometimes inaccurate, and in consequence when the ad 3vj. or "ad 3viij." is done in the bottle and not accurately by measure, may bring one into trouble under the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts. City of London chemists have been warned about the matter by the Medical Officer of Health (p. 219).

THE Government Poisons and Pharmacy Bill has been abandoned for the Session (p. 213). Is it not possible, before a similar measure is again introduced, for the Pharmaceutical Societies to confer with the responsible Minister? We suggest that this might be done, and indicate the probable limits of legislation in regard to companies (p. 216).

OPIUM is regarded as a "mad" market, and the price for druggists is expected to touch 30s. shortly. Morphine is 1s. 6d. and codeine 1s. 8d. per oz. higher. English refined camphor is 6d. lower; crude is much cheaper. Bismuth salts are higher, and the scale of prices has been entirely remodelled. Cascara sagrada is dearer, and senega is firmer (p. 228).

A CHILD IN FULHAM was allowed to play with a shilling bottle of Easton's syrup tabloids, swallowed more than a dozen, and died. At the inquest Mr. Luxmore Drew directed the special attention of the jury to the fact that the tabloids were sold in a Boots' shop as a Part 2 poison, and submitted that they are preparations of strychnine. We report the evidence fully (p. 208).



## English News.

Local Newspapers containing marked items of news interesting to the Trade are always welcomed by the Editor.

### Brevities.

"Heron" C.C. met the Baronetta eleven on Saturday, July 27, at Shepherd's Bush, and secured the victory by 53 to 26.

The East Ham Town Council has passed plans for a chemical factory in High Street South for Messrs. Burgoyne, Burdidges & Co., Coleman Street, E.C.

A fire occurred at the back of the premises of Mr. Needham, Stalybridge, on July 30. The fire was put out within an hour and prevented from reaching some tanks of paraffin close by.

Steps are being taken to get the classes in physics and chemistry at Accrington secondary school recognised by the Examining Board of the Royal Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons.

A cablegram from the Montgomery Sleeping-sickness Expedition, Brokenhill, North-West Rhodesia, says that the experiments on cattle suffering from the sickness with atoxyl indicate success.

Fourteen days' imprisonment is what Florrie Anderson has to pay for a tube of lanoline which she took from the shop of the executors of the late Mr. T. R. Ashton, chemist and druggist, Blackpool, on July 20.

At the Mansion House Police Court on July 30, Vivian Willard Morpew, a well-dressed young man, residing at Bedford Hill, Balham, was fined 10s., and costs, for wilfully breaking two advertising-mirrors belonging to Jeyes' Sanitary Co., Ltd., 64 Cannon Street. In the course of the hearing it was stated that the company had recently lost over 100l. by wilful breakage of these lavatory mirrors.

Mr. Thomas Simmetts, dispenser at the Liverpool Road Dispensary, Islington, N., was appointed in August, 1899, at a salary of 90l. per annum with apartments, coals, and gas valued at 30l. per annum. On October 1, 1903, his salary was increased to 110l. per annum, and at a meeting of the Guardians held last week it was agreed to move at the next meeting a further increase of 10l. in accordance with the Local Government Board's new scale.

### Contracts.

Bolton Board of Guardians.—Marsh, Brooks & Co., 58 Victoria Square, Bolton, for drugs.

Essex Education Committee.—Spencer, Heath & George, Ltd., for chemicals and apparatus for the laboratory at Maldon Schools, 142l. 3s. 11d.

### Society of Apothecaries of London.

The following candidates were, at the examination held in July, granted the certificate of qualification to act as an assistant to an apothecary in compounding and dispensing medicines:

Beesley, H. A.	Fitzgerald, A. M.	Padget, W. H.
Bowes, F. W.	Gardner, C. M.	Paine, E. E.
Broadhurst, G. B.	Harral, R. E.	Pike, E. B.
Coupe, M.	Hay, L. E. A.	Robbie, C. Y.
Duerdin, J. D.	Humphrey, M. E.	Ruddock, J. E. B.
Edlin, A. M.	Lewis, M.	Tourle, D.
Ellis, S. J.	Michie, J.	Walton, M. M.
Finnemore, M.	Osborne, J. M.	

### Middlesex Drugs.

The annual report of the General Purposes Committee of the Middlesex County Council in regard to the administration of the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts states that in the year which ended on March 31 last eighty-two samples of drugs were purchased, viz.: Prescriptions, thirty-one; cream of tartar, seven; sal volatile, five; glycerin, four; calomel, Epsom salts, and comp. liquorice-powder, three each; borax, liq. extract of cascara, crushed linseed, camphorated oil, quinine-and-orange wine, salicylic acid, and carbonate of soda, two each; and one each of subnitrate of bismuth, boracic-acid powder, comp. tincture of cinchona, cod-liver oil, magnesia, paregoric elixir, tincture of

quinine, jalap, and flowers of sulphur. There was not a single case of adulteration, and the same was the case with sixty-three samples taken in 1905-6.

### Marylebone's Public Analyst.

At the last meeting of the Marylebone Borough Council the following recommendation by the Public Health Committee came up for discussion:

That in consequence of the separation of the offices of medical officer of health and public analyst, and taking into consideration the length of service of Mr. Wynter Blyth, the Council pay to Mr. Wynter Blyth the sum of 500l. per annum, and that he be required to provide laboratory accommodation, all assistance and chemicals and other necessities for the work; and that he be paid 7s. 6d. for each sample to be analysed during the year exceeding 700.

Councillor Helsdon explained the position in regard to Dr. Wynter Blyth consequent upon the separation of the duties of medical officer and public analyst. In the latter capacity he had received 150l. per annum, but other items brought the payments up to 417l. The committee felt that as Dr. Blyth was retiring and required no superannuation the Council should make the post of public analyst worth 500l. per annum, and give it to him. Some discussion followed this statement, in the course of which it was pointed out that if the public analyst were to receive 500l. a year the medical officer would require to be paid a much larger sum than the present officer. Ultimately it was agreed by twenty-five to fifteen votes to refer the report back to the committee.

### Chemists' Assistants' Deaths.

On Monday, July 29, Mr. Walter Schroder, Deputy Coroner for Central London, held an inquest concerning the death of Richard Westland Marston (34), chemist's assistant and son of Mr. J. T. Marston, pharmaceutical chemist, 12 Tollington Place, Tollington Park, N. The father's evidence showed that his son had been ailing last week with neuralgia and cold, but not sufficiently to necessitate a doctor being called in. On Saturday witness noticed a great change in him, and sent for Dr. Parker, who, on arrival, stated that the patient was dead. Dr. W. M. Parker, in his evidence, deposed that deceased looked as if he had been profoundly ill, and a post mortem examination showed that death was due to syncope whilst suffering from disease of the heart and pneumonia. The jury returned a verdict accordingly.

The Hammersmith Coroner held an inquest on July 29 regarding the death of Campbell Macpherson, 26, a native of Glasgow and a chemist's assistant, who had recently been with Mr. Payne, pharmaceutical chemist, Maidstone, but had left him for a situation at 78 Clarendon Road, Notting Hill. It appeared from the evidence that on Thursday evening, July 25, a little girl of five years old went into the shop for a pennyworth of sticking plaster, and on her return home told her mother something which compelled the father, a policeman, to go to the shop, where he accused Macpherson of assaulting the girl. Soon after this Macpherson appears to have gone to the Portland Arms, a public-house in the neighbourhood, and boasted that he had taken enough poison to kill ten people. He became unconscious soon after, and died at the West London Hospital, whither he was sent by Dr. Alexander S. Campbell, who deposed that death was due to morphine poisoning.

### More Libel Costs.

The "Daily Mail" and other Harnsworth newspapers have published the following apology:

Last autumn we inserted in our columns articles dealing with the proposed combination of soap-manufacturers.

In these articles we made allegations reflecting on the commercial honour and integrity of Messrs. Joseph Watson and Sons, Ltd., soap-manufacturers, Leeds, and their managing director, Mr. Joseph Watson.

We profoundly regret that we were misled in making these allegations, which, we are convinced, were unfounded, and we now unreservedly withdraw every imputation against them.

In addition to this apology, damages exceeding what Lever Bros., Ltd., accepted (50,000l.) have, it is understood, been paid to Messrs. Watson, who were the first to institute libel proceedings against the "Daily Mail" and other papers.

## R.K.P.O.

If you see the above letters after a man's name it will imply that he is a registered cinematograph-projector operator. An examination and registration scheme has been drawn up by a committee of the Kinematograph Manufacturers' Association, and the first examination is to be held on October 15 at the Northampton Institute, Clerkenwell, E.C. The syllabus of the preliminary examination shows that candidates are required to have a knowledge of films, illumination by gas and electric light, optical principles, safety precautions and regulations, and exhibiting. For a higher certificate the same subjects are required, but the candidate requires to possess a deeper knowledge of each stage. The Secretary of the Committee is Mr. J. Brooke Wilkinson, Holborn Restaurant, London, W.C.

## Drug-stores Association of Great Britain.

The quarterly meeting of the Council was held at Cowborough's Restaurant, Leeds, on July 24. Mr. W. Huntrods (President) was in the chair, and said that the results of the deputation to Nottingham had been eminently satisfactory. He hoped that ere long other towns would follow the example of Nottingham and form themselves into local affiliated associations. In view of the near approach of the annual meeting the President drew the attention of the members to the necessity of altering and adding several new rules, and hoped that members throughout the country would send in their suggestions without delay. A quantity of correspondence in connection with the Pharmacy Bill was read and discussed. On the motion of Mr. Barnett, seconded by Mr. A. Farley, it was decided to hold the annual meeting in Manchester on a date to be fixed at the next Council-meeting.

## East Anglian Notes.

Cough mixtures, eucalyptus, camphorated oil, and the like are at present the leading "summer" lines in this district.

Messrs. Boots' new establishment at King's Lynn is nearly ready for opening. They were last week advertising locally for young ladies to attend to the library and stationery departments.

At the annual distribution of prizes at Cromer Council schools, the Chairman of the Norfolk Education Committee congratulated Cromer in having Mr. D. Davison, pharmaceutical chemist, as its representative on the County Council. Continuing, the Chairman described Mr. Davison as a man of sterling character and ability, who, though he had not been a member of the Council a great many years, had made a decided mark in the history of that body, few of the new men being listened to as he was.

## Liverpool Notes.

It was Mr. Robert Keir, chemist and druggist, 86 Everton Road, Liverpool, and not "Keogh," who gave evidence in the case reported in our last issue, p. 105.

Mr. Reverdy Cleave, Ph.C., Lodge Lane, has sold the business so successfully conducted by him at that address to Mr. Valentine Last, Ph.C., who may be relied upon to continue the traditions of high-class pharmacy which are associated with the concern he now controls.

In the University degree examination-lists recently published there appears the name of Miss Daisy Smith, who has successfully passed the Intermediate B.A. Miss Smith is second youngest daughter of Mr. J. J. Smith, Ph.C., Walton. The daughters of at least three other local chemists have also been distinguishing themselves in educational examinations.

The hysteria of trade-advertisement has already produced in the drug-trade of this city an eruption of the "Limerick." The scheme, as advised in handbills, consists of depositing with the chemist who runs the competition the sum of 3*l.* and the necessary missing line. The pool is then divided among the twenty competitors who shall be selected by a neutral judge.

We in Liverpool have at no time found it necessary to invoke the Scotsman's prayer concerning a good conceit of ourselves, and at the present moment we are wearing our "panamas" with an extra tilt. Two weeks ago we were in the whirl of the University's celebration of its semi-jubilee,

an event which brought "town and gown" together in social and educational intercourse. The moderns have acquired the art of adapting the vine-leaves of glorious Homer to the philosophic brow of Socrates, while paying due tribute to Cræsus. The following week the opening of the Assize Courts ushered in the "Great Soap Libel" case, with its dramatic ending. A few days later that brilliant rascal Leonard de Blowitz *alias* De Bayer went into a year's retirement at the public expense. At present lying in our docks is that epoch-making steamer the *Lusitania*, which, notwithstanding her immense size, reveals in the beautifully moulded lines of her hull a veritable poem in ship-construction. In the week now ending and the one to follow we shall commemorate the 700th anniversary of the granting of the City Charter by King John. The vast preparations being made indicate a term of mediæval revelry. The pageant will represent twelve periods of English history. The Channel Fleet, Lord Charles Beresford in command, arrives on Wednesday, recalling us to the realities of modern life. Verily we feel the eyes of all peoples upon us.

## Manchester Notes.

The day after the Conference visit to Buile Hill Park the Mayor of Salford, Mr. Frankenburg, entertained 7,000 poor children there.

Preston medical men have combined to raise prices for attending friendly society members from 2*s.* 8*d.* per person per annum to 4*s.* per head for men, 3*s.* 6*d.* for women, and 3*s.* for children.

Dr. J. Milson Rhodes, one of the best-known Manchester suburban doctors, is to receive a public testimonial "for his services in freely helping the poor, the insane, the epileptic, the suffering, and the friendless."

Dr. Graham Steell, F.R.C.S., has been appointed Professor of Medicine in the Manchester University. He has had a long and intimate connection with the work of the Royal Infirmary, and has been a lecturer on medicine at Owens College.

John Johnson (28), a traveller for the last thirteen years for Messrs. Heath Bros., chemists, Salford, was at the Salford Police Court, on July 25, sent to gaol for three months for embezzling sums of money belonging to his employers, the total amounting to about 100*l.*

Information has been received in Manchester of the death at the General Hospital, Colombo, of Dr. C. H. Burgess, Professor of Chemistry at the Ceylon Medical and Technical Colleges. Dr. Burgess was only twenty-eight years of age. He was a Manchester University man, and obtained his D.Sc. degree very early in his career.

At the Salford Hundred Court on July 31 Elizabeth Hampson, widow of the late W. Hampson, wholesale druggist, Pemberton, sued a grocer named Atherton for 27*l.* 3*s.* 8*d.*, balance of an account. Defendant, who had a running account with Mr. Hampson, stated that the money was paid in 1904; but a handwriting expert did not think the receipt was in deceased's handwriting. The jury could not agree and were discharged.

Soda-fountain bursts are not common, but an accident which happened a few days ago at St. Anne's is sufficiently alarming. In The Crescent is a confectioner's shop owned by Mr. J. Duxbury, and in a cellar underneath the shop the proprietor had two steel cylinders, each 5 ft. high, filled with carbonic-acid gas. About midnight last Friday one of these exploded, making a rent in the cellar ceiling (and in the shop-floor above) 12 ft. in diameter. Some ladies of the family had a very narrow escape.

## Midland Notes.

Mr. T. Barclay, J.P., at the Wesleyan Conference now being held in London, has been elected as one of sixteen lay representatives at the next Conference to be held in York.

The alteration of premises at Mr. Brasington's old shop and house in Moseley village is proceeding, and it is proposed to make two shops, one on each side of the pharmacy.

At the Birmingham Police Court on July 26, Frederick Davis, *alias* William Smallwood, herbalist, Birmingham, was committed for trial at the Assizes on the charge of forging an under-lease.



A suggestive article on weeds and their extermination in the "Birmingham Post" of last week opens up a field for the clever pharmacist with a brilliant idea on the subject, whether by immunisation or external application.

In an interesting Assize case, in which two Warwickshire cricketers figured *vis-à-vis*, the question arose as to the nature of a preparation for applying to wicket-keeping gloves as recommended by Lilley, the Warwickshire wicket-keeper. It turned out to be linseed oil, which was sold at so enhanced a price that even the Judge suggested that it could have been purchased at the chemist's shop as good or better at a cheaper rate. Then it transpired that it was improved by the addition of a little resin.

## Irish News.

Local Newspapers containing marked items of news interesting to the Trade are always welcomed by the Editor.

### Personal.

Mr. Jas. A. Hutchinson, late representative for Messrs. J. & J. Haslett, Ltd., has passed the first professional examination in medicine of the Royal College of Surgeons, Edinburgh.

### Probate Action.

At Belfast Assizes on July 25, the trial concluded of a probate case in which Adam Gibson, chemist, 6 Great Victoria Street, and John Courtney, builder, were plaintiffs, and Jas. McIlveen, Belfast, and Margaret Woods, Chorlton-cum-Hardy, Lancashire, defendants. The action was brought to establish the will of Arthur McIlveen, laundry finisher, and defendants alleged undue influence on the part of the widow and children of the testator, and counter-claimed for another will of August 15, 1903. The jury, after a long trial, found for the will of which plaintiffs sought probate, and judgment was given accordingly.

## Scotch News.

Local Newspapers containing marked items of news interesting to the Trade are always welcomed by the Editor.

### Personal.

Mr. John McLaren, sheep-dip manufacturer, Scone, has been made a Justice of the Peace for Perthshire.

Mr. John Harvie, chemist and druggist, 39 Stirling Street, Airdrie, has sold his business to Mr. Alexander Young, chemist and druggist.

Mr. Fred John Gordon Tocher, son of Mr. John Tocher, Ph.C., Dumfries, has graduated as M.B.Ch.B. at the Edinburgh University.

### Aberdeen.

Messrs. J. & J. Urquhart, chemists, Union Street, had in their window last week a fine display of "Granite City Perfumery."

Mr. Andrew M. Niven, who served his apprenticeship with Mr. G. P. Cruickshank, chemist, late of George Street, has passed his final examination in medicine, having taken the degrees of M.B.Ch.B. with honours at Aberdeen University.

The decision of the British Pharmaceutical Conference to hold its meetings in Aberdeen next year was received with great satisfaction by pharmacists in Aberdeen and the North. Since the last Conference was held in Aberdeen, twenty-two years ago, great changes have taken place, and the city has made rapid progress in all directions. It can now boast of being the third city in Scotland.

### Dundee.

A new chemist's shop is to be opened shortly at the west end of Perth Road, Dundee, by Mr. Smith, who has had London experience.

A happy combination of annual holidays and fine weather resulted in the city being deserted last week. On Saturday one badly balanced individual fell against the west window in the front of Messrs. Doig & Son's shop, High Street, and smashed the glass. He was fined 10s. *cd.*, or seven days in prison, for his escapade.

### Glasgow.

Mr. Robert Clark, B.Sc., has been appointed public analyst for Partick.

The regulations for the degree of B.Sc. in pharmacy have just been issued by the University of Glasgow, and copies can be obtained from James MacLehose & Sons, 61 St. Vincent Street, Glasgow.

Messrs. James Cairncross, G. S. Kitchen, James Moir, J. S. Carmichael, and James W. Dunlop, well-known members of the craft in Glasgow, are competing in the Masonic bowling tournament for the Pearce Cup.

## Welsh News.

Local Newspapers containing marked items of news interesting to the Trade are always welcomed by the Editor, who also invites reports on business changes and other trade matters.

### Flooded.

At Merthyr Tydfil the terrific thunderstorms have played havoc, and in Commercial Street the shop and kitchen of Mr. D. Williams, chemist, were filled with water.

### Sunday Trading.

Owing to complaints received about Sunday trading the Glamorgan police made a raid upon a number of shopkeepers, who were summoned before the Magistrates at Bridgend on Saturday last, when among those fined 5s. was Caleb Davies, described as chemist, of Pontycymmer.

### A Sweet-pea Specialist.

Mr. H. A. Gerhold, chemist, Penarth, who for some time has been devoting considerable attention to the fertilisation of sweet peas, at the Cardiff and District Flower Show last week won the silver plate for six vases of distinct varieties against all amateur growers in Glamorganshire and Monmouthshire. He also took a third prize for a vase of three distinct varieties of sweet peas.

## French News.

(From the "C. & D." Paris Correspondent.)

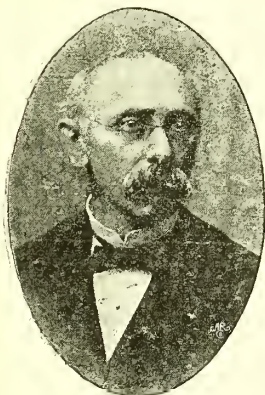
**MORE HELIUM.**—M. Moureu reported to the July meeting of the Paris Society of Pharmacy that the Lymbe Springs at Bourbon-Lamy give off some eleven cubic metres of helium per annum. This was *à propos* of the radio-activity of mineral waters, which, he says, change in composition by transport and storage.

**PHARMACISTS AND PRUD'HOMMES.**—The fact that the Chamber of Deputies had voted the law already passed by the Senate, regarding the Prud'hommes Councils, has been notified to the General Association of French Pharmacists by its President. This law provides that cases of dispute between pharmacists and their assistants shall in future be tried by the prud'hommes instead of the ordinary magistrates. These Councils were founded in 1806 by Napoleon I. for the settlement of minor disputes between masters and workmen, and are composed of an equal number of employers and artisans, *plus* the President, who is chosen in turn from masters and from workmen and naturally possesses the casting-vote. The system has worked fairly well on the whole. The Councils, formed of men versed in trade customs, are naturally more competent to judge trade disputes than professional lawyers or twelve citizens chosen at random. The workmen's great grievance is that appeal cases (and the prud'hommes can only definitely judge matters in which the amount in dispute is not more than 12l.) are carried before the Tribunals of Commerce, which are recruited from the trading classes—i.e., the masters. Satisfaction has been accorded them by the new law which constitutes the Civil Tribunals as Court of Appeal. On the other hand, it has been arranged that masters and workmen shall be in equal numbers (the Chairman's casting-vote being abolished), and in case of non-agreement a J.P. shall be added as chairman with a casting-

vote. Whether this introduction of a foreign element will not destroy the principle of the founder—the settlement of small disputes by masters and workmen without the intervention of professional magistrates—remains to be proved.

THE INTRODUCTION OF ANTIDIPHTHERITIC SERUM PASTILLES (invented by Dr. Louis Martin, of the Paris Pasteur Institute, for the use of those brought into contact with diphtheria cases) raises a curious point of pharmaceutical law. The 1895 Act practically gives the Institute a monopoly of the manufacture of serum, but applies to *injectable* substances only, whereas these lozenges are taken in the usual manner. Hence the difficulty. Perhaps the General Association of French Pharmacists may intervene to put matters right.

THE DEATH OF PROFESSOR SCHLAGDENHAUFFEN, ex-Director of the Nancy Superior School of Pharmacy, at the



M. SCHLAGDENHAUFFEN.

ripe old age of seventy-seven, removes from our midst "the last of the Strasbourgeois," as he often termed himself. Born at Strasbourg in 1830, Schlagdenhauffen became Assistant Professor at the French Superior School of Pharmacy there in 1854. The Alsatian capital was then at its zenith as a seat of learning, and the contributions of the young savant to chemical and toxicological science, *materia medica*, etc., were in that accurate and irreproachable style which particularly appeals to the painstaking and indefatigable Alsatians. When his native city was besieged in 1870 by the German forces, Schlagdenhauffen, like most of his fellow-professors, placed himself at the entire disposal of General Urich. The French commander entrusted the pharmacist with a perilous post, in an ambulance exposed to heavy and continuous shell fire. Schlagdenhauffen, however, passed unscathed till the city capitulated, and had the satisfaction of being nominated by the General as a fit candidate for the Legion of Honour. As a matter of fact, he received the coveted ribbon some thirty years after the war was over. In 1871 Schlagdenhauffen quitted the annexed provinces and spent the rest of his life at Nancy, now the capital of French Lorraine, whither the Strasbourg School had been transferred. He became professor and afterwards director, and only terminated his connection with the school when he attained the age-limit. During his years of retirement he continued to live in his modest house in the Rue de Metz, and to take a kindly and lively interest in all connected with the school and its students, and the profession in general. Few faces were better known in the spacious and handsome thoroughfares of good King Stanislas' capital than that of the veteran pharmaceutical professor. In form and feature this Grand Old Man of French Pharmacy, a spare figure "bowed but not broken with age," grey brow and wrinkled forehead surmounting two keen eyes of almost youthful fire, reminded one somewhat of Berthelot. The same spirit of calm optimism, of good-humoured toleration, of quiet hope and confidence in the rising generation and in the land of their birth, the same simple yet dignified demeanour, distinguished the two savants.

## Australasian News.

### New Zealand.

KAURI.—A steady demand has been experienced for kauri gum during 1906-7, but there is a decrease in exports to the extent of 1898 tons, or 36,737l. less. The United States is the chief buyer, and some of the leading houses in New Zealand have branches established in New York. The exports were as follows: 1905-6, 10,833 tons (£560,986l.), and 1906-7, 8,985 tons (£524,249l.).

### New South Wales

WASHINGTON H. SOUL, PATTINSON & Co. (NEWCASTLE), LTD., have been registered, with a capital of 10,000l. in 10,000 shares of 1l. each, to acquire the business of chemists and druggists now carried on by Washington H. Soul, Pattinson & Co., Ltd., at 43 Hunter Street, Newcastle.

STRYCHNINE FOR QUININE.—Mr. R. C. Lester, manager for Blackall & Hunt, Wallsend, has been committed for trial on a charge of manslaughter. He is alleged to have supplied strychnine in place of quinine, and so to have caused the death of a woman named Dryden. The husband of deceased said she was in the habit of taking quinine, which she purchased in quantities of threepennyworth from the chemist. Mr. Robert Chambers Lester stated that he had held his position for three years. During that time there had never been any hydrochloride of strychnine in the shop, only strychnine sulphate and the alkaloid, the latter coloured. Stock was supplied from the Newcastle business, and no goods were purchased elsewhere. Anyone could tell the difference between hydrochloride of strychnine and quinine. Strychnine and quinine were kept on opposite shelves in the shop. William Blackall, chemist, residing in Newcastle, and Thomas Blackall, registered pharmacist, said that no hydrochloride of strychnine was kept in stock.

### Queensland.

PHARMACY BOARD.—Mr. T. S. Dudgeon, assistant to Mr. Thornley, of Toowoomba, applied to be registered, and forwarded examination certificate of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain; also letter from Mr. F. Thornley (with whom he had served his apprenticeship in England) certifying to his identity. The application was acceded to. This is the first registration of an English chemist and druggist for several years.

### Tasmania.

TRIONAL POISONING.—A coroner's jury at Hobart returned a verdict of "died from an overdose of a sleeping-draught self-administered." Deceased was a patient in a private hospital, and, suffering from insomnia, took a large quantity of trional tabloids. He fell asleep, and after remaining asleep for eighteen hours, collapsed and expired.

### South Australia.

CO-OPERATING CHEMISTS.—A number of chemists in Adelaide have brought out a soap which is introduced as "the pink of perfection." It is handsomely got up, and is accompanied with printed matter recommending it for general and nursery use, and especially in cases where the skin needs some medical treatment. There have been two or three attempts at co-operation of this kind in Melbourne and Sydney. One or two small circles are still at work in Melbourne, manufacturing proprietaries which are exploited for the benefit of the members of the company.

### Victoria.

MR. FREDERICK CHESHIRE, formerly of Brighton, and later of the Royal Arcade, Melbourne, has purchased the business of Westall Guest in Bourke Street.

## South African News.

(From "C. & D." Correspondents.)

### Cape Colony.

MEDICAL RECIPROCITY.—In the Cape Parliament, on July 4, Dr. Viljoen asked whether the recommendations of the Select Committee of 1905 on the Medical Council had been carried out. The Colonial Secretary said that a new clause in place of Clause 10, which dealt with reciprocity, was framed. The Council, however, desired the Government to introduce legislation, and he (the Colonial Secretary) had arranged to receive a deputation to discuss the whole matter.

MEDICAL COUNCIL ON PATENT MEDICINES.—The Colonial Medical Council state in their annual report that in connection with Mrs. Van Niekerk's petition, the following resolutions were adopted by the Council:

1. That Government should use every possible endeavour to prohibit the sale of Mrs. Van Niekerk's preparations and



similar preparations, and, if necessary, supplement its powers by legislation.

2. That the Council considers that all future applications for patenting medicines should before being granted be submitted to the Medical Council and the Pharmacy Board for report.

3. That legislative powers should be considered to compel the statement on each bottle or package of patent or proprietary medicine of the exact ingredients and quantities thereof.

WILLIAM COLTMEN TAYLOR, described as a chemist, was charged before the Resident Magistrate, Matatiele, on May 19, with contravening s. 35 of Act 34 of 1901 and s. 8 of Act 7 of 1899, by practising as an apothecary or chemist and druggist, by managing the chemist's store licensed under the name of Ernest Henry Goodwin. He pleaded not guilty; but evidence was given by Dr. C. E. Pope, District Surgeon for the District, to the effect that the accused had been in charge of Mr. Goodwin's shop during May, and patients got his prescriptions made up there. One instance in which the accused actually dispensed the medicine was proved, and a certificate from the Colonial Secretary stated that he was not a registered chemist and druggist. A fine of 10*l.* was inflicted, and in default one month's imprisonment with hard labour.

#### Transvaal.

TRANSSAAL PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY.—The attendance at the annual meeting was very gratifying. The office-bearers were duly elected, but no further business was transacted. Mr. Rawlinson was nominated for the committee, but he declined, giving as his reason that he had been on the committee since 1903, and he wished to give some of the younger and newer members of the Society a chance. It was generally felt that if one or two more of the older members had followed Mr. Rawlinson's example it would have been a benefit to the greater number. The balance in hand is 149*l.*, with which one of the members desired to commence a benevolent fund. Another said that such a fund is not necessary, as he assisted large numbers of destitute dispensers from his own pocket. Another speaker said he is connected with twenty-five benefit societies, and never yet listened to so much nonsense at one sitting. In the end nothing was done as to the benevolent fund. There were some amusing scenes at the election of office-bearers.

Round one table it was noticeable that Jack proposed Jim. Jim proposed Jack, and Bob seconded both, and proposed



MR. A. RENNIE.  
Pres. Phar. Soc. Trans.



MR. AUSTIN PURNELL,  
Vice-Pres. Phar. Soc.



MR. S. M. HENDRY.  
Sec. Phar. Soc. Trans.

Isaac, who was seconded by Jim. It was unfortunate that the meeting was unable to find two scrutineers who were not seeking office from the papers they were scrutinising. Both were elected.

ILLEGAL SALE OF POISONS.—MR. B. OWEN JONES, M.L.A., gave notice to the Colonial Secretary last month to ask him why unlicensed persons are allowed to deal in poisons.

CUSTOMS TARIFF.—Our legislators have recently been speaking their minds pretty freely about the Customs Union tariff, and evidently at the first possible moment they will annul the iniquitous impositions on British tinctures, counter specialties, etc.

CASH PURCHASES.—Large numbers of bankrupt stocks are being sold by auction in Johannesburg once or twice weekly. These often comprise essence of beef, various kinds of infants' foods, flavouring essences, perfumes, etc., many of which have been bought up by chemists at half the English cost. A number of retail chemists have during the past twelve months found it more to their advantage to buy nearly all their stocks locally rather than import. Ready cash has a lot of value at the present time in Johannesburg. Chemists are paying about 40 per cent. too much rent and 50 per cent. too much salary to natives. It is painful to see a man over forty years of age having to slave away in a drug-store without a white assistant. He is worse off than the "Heathen Chinee."

IMPORTATION OF OPIUM.—A story has leaked out from the Pharmacy Board that a registered chemist recently imported a case of opium and sold it. He applied to the Board for another permit, but before granting it his opium-sales book had to be inspected by the Board. Therein it was stated that 30 lb. had been used for manufacturing purposes. Process of manufacture "opium juice for horticultural purposes." When asked to explain further what this meant the importer said he used it as an insecticide for his ferns in his window boxes. At this the Board, usually a sedate body, were convulsed with laughter. "Permit refused." Perhaps it may be mentioned that the value of 30 lb. of opium is about 120*l.* and the value of the ferns about 15*s.* It is rumoured there will soon be another alteration in the Opium Ordinance. Lord Elgin has cabled that 2 lb. is too much for a doctor to prescribe for one Chinaman per month, and that it must be cut down by law to  $\frac{1}{2}$  lb. It will not worry the druggists much, as most of them have given up stocking the drug in quantity, the restrictions and trouble being too great and the profit too small.—A chemist and druggist registered in Great Britain, who arrived here only recently, has got into trouble for being in illegal possession of opium. He is out on bail, and his case will come before the Court shortly. Bad company seems to be at the root of this young man's trouble.—At the Johannesburg "B" Court on July 5, the case against Simeon Woolf Finger was again heard. On February 11 he imported five bales of grain-bags, each of which was found to contain 50 lb. of opium. He was found guilty of unlawfully importing opium, and sentenced to pay a fine of 125*l.* (which he did), and the opium was ordered to be confiscated.

## India and the East.

From "C. & D." Correspondents.

THE JAPANESE ARMY PHARMACOPEIA, which has been revised, was published on May 8; it contains 396 items in all, of which 176 are newly added, while fifty-six have been taken off the list.

THE EXPORTS OF CAMPHOR from Japan now reach the value of at least 8,000,000 yen per annum. The Government of Japan is encouraging the plantation of the tree, offering to give subsidy to the planters.

THE PH. JAP.—Some of the Japanese pharmacists are blaming the Government because they did not undertake to publish a Latin translation of the Japanese Pharmacopœia before it was published in the vernacular.

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.—MR. R. C. CHRISTOPHER, manager of Messrs. Maynard & Co., Ltd., Singapore, has resigned his position in that firm on account of ill-health, and leaves for home shortly.—At the quarterly examination for pharmaceutical licences held in July two candidates presented themselves. One passed.

OPIUM TRAFFIC.—The Chinese Government on July 24 formally gave its assent to the proposals presented on behalf of the United States on June 21 inviting China to co-operate with the six Powers—the United States, Great Britain, France, Germany, Holland, and Japan—in an inquiry into the whole question of the opium trade and production.



**INDIAN CINCHONA.**—The foreign export trade in cinchona-bark from the Madras Presidency contracted during the official year 1906-7 to 494,587 lb., compared with 916,360 lb. in the previous year. A local demand to compensate for the decline in foreign trade is looked for, and the Government has decided to extend the cultivation on its plantations in Southern India.

**THE JAPAN CHEMICAL INDUSTRY CO.**—A company for the manufacture of iodine, saltpetre, and other chemicals has been organised with a capital of 2,000,000 yen. The name of the company is the Nippon Kagaku Kogyo Kaisha (the Japan Chemical Industry Co.). The promoters are well-known capitalists and business-men, including Mr. Ohashi, the proprietor of the "Hakubunkwan," one of the largest publications in Japan. All the shares are taken up by the promoters. According to the prospectus, the company will make a dividend of 15 per cent. per annum; but it is believed among the men who are authorities on this line of industry that 20 per cent. dividend will easily be made by the company.

**INDIAN ALCOHOL.**—The Commissioner of Excise has issued a statement in regard to the manufacture of spirits in India by European methods. He says the terms on which Government is prepared to sanction contracts for the entire output of a distillery render the undertaking a desirable investment free from all speculative elements. It has been definitely proved, he adds, that mahua will yield 4 gals. of proof-spirit per maund. This is as good a result as can be procured from any known base other than pure sugar or beetroot. Beyond the mere demand for potable spirit there is ample prospect of heavy future demand for industrial purposes. There is ample scope for at least three more distilleries working solely on mahua, for one in Jessore or Nadia working on date molasses, and for two in North Behar working on the refuse of the sugar factories. Any place in the vicinity of Baidyanath or Bhagalpur would also be suitable for obtaining raw material and as a convenient distributing centre.

## Canal Commission.

LAST week Mr. Arthur Carey, M.Sc., of the United Alkali Co., Liverpool, and Hon. Secretary of the Internal Transport Committee of the Society of Chemical Industry, gave interesting evidence before the Royal Commission on Canals and Waterways. Mr. Carey said the International Transport Committee of the Society had collected evidence with regard to the existing canal system which they thought was defective owing to the following causes:

1. The general smallness in gauge, the variations in gauge, and the large number of small canals under separate management.

2. The difficulty of obtaining reasonable through tolls.

3. The detrimental influence of the possession of canals which form part of the through routes by railway companies whose primary interest is in land, not water carriage.

In the opinion of the Committee any improvements should include the enlargement of the waterways to such a size as to take 100-ton barges. He had no doubt that with the existing waterways some improvement could be effected by the amalgamation into larger systems of the existing canal companies. They suggested that a start be made on the through route between London and Liverpool and Manchester. The Manchester Ship Canal afforded an example of the amount of traffic which a well-conducted waterway would attract. Before that canal was made the works of the United Alkali Company gradually decayed, and the process continued until 1894, when the total quantity of goods handled in and out of the works sank to 26,000 tons. In 1906 the tonnage handled amounted to 218,400 tons, over eight times as much as it was ten years ago. Witness then gave the Commission statistics as to the prices which the Company paid for canal carriage, which he said were about half those charged by rail.

At the sitting on July 30, Sir John Brunner, M.P., gave evidence. He said that in 1861 he entered the service of John Hutchinson & Co., of Widnes, who were the owners of

two alkali-works, one on either side of the St. Helens Canal. In 1872, in company with his friend Dr. Mond, he started out in search of the best possible site for an ammonia-soda works in the Cheshire district, where their most important raw material, brine, was to be had in abundance, and they fixed on Winnington, near Northwich. He had been familiar with the working of canal traffic for forty-six years, and for an equal length of time had been fairly familiar with the valley of the Rhine and had watched the great progress made in manufacture in that part of the world, largely, in his opinion, due to the improvement of that river by international agreement and effort. Sir John put in and described tables giving estimates of the cost of conveying chemicals by canal in steamers of 100, 150, 200, and 250 tons cargo respectively between certain points. The purchase and modernisation by a central authority of the canals would, in his opinion, involve absolutely no risk or loss to the State. This was the only country which left this matter entirely to private enterprise, and he had long been of opinion that it was a mistaken policy.

## Prescription Problem.

*Calomel ʒi ss  
Succus pulsatillae ʒi  
an Benz. Pequeus  
Liq. Sassafras  
q. s. ut f. emul. s. subling.*

*Urselin. origan.  
et Menthol. ʒss  
an melle la quoniam  
emulsi f. p. s. s. s.  
l. m.*

*Bismuthi subnit.  
antipyrin. ʒi ss  
Succ. pulsatillae ʒi  
an Benz. Pequeus  
Liq. Sassafras  
q. s. ut f. emul. s. subling.  
20.1.09.2*

## From the Land of Goshen.

A PHARMACIST in Cairo sends us the original of the above with transcription and translation. We shall give two 5s. prizes for the best postcard renderings posted not later than Monday of next week.

## College Notes.

**MANCHESTER COLLEGE OF PHARMACY.**—Mr. F. W. Anderton was awarded the highest marks in examination at this College in connection with a competition for a copy of Remington's "Pharmacy" presented by Messrs. Burroughs Wellcome & Co. To Mr. W. M. Gray, of Darwen, who also did an excellent paper, a copy of the "British Pharmaceutical Codex" is to be given. The executors of the late Mr. C. Plant Wakelin, of Alford, Lincolnshire, have presented his herbarium and cabinet to Mr. Turner for the students' use. It includes some really fine botanical specimens.

## Easton's Syrup Tabloids.

The Question of Treating them as Preparations of Strychnine and Part 1 Poisons Definitely Raised by a Coroner.

MR. LUXMORE DREW held an inquest at Fulham on July 30, regarding the death of Jack Graham, aged sixteen months, the son of a fitter. Mr. Atkinson, solicitor (Slack, Menro & Atkinson), 31 Queen Victoria Street, appeared for Boots, Ltd. The father of the child deposed that on the previous Saturday he purchased a bottle of twenty-five tabloids of Easton's syrup from Boots' Drug-stores at Walham Green, paying 7½d. for it. He took two when he got home, and afterwards he noticed the child playing with the bottle. He took it away from the child, but then allowed it to play with it, and the next thing he saw was that the child had broken the bottle and had swallowed some of the tabloids—sixteen or seventeen. Some time after it began to stagger, and as it got worse the mother took it to Day's Drug-stores, where they advised a doctor, and she went to Dr. Delahunt. The doctor said it was only a convulsive fit due to dentition, and advised taking the child home and giving it a warm bath. After that Drs. Lindsay and Satchell were called in, but the child died in half an hour. The Coroner next called evidence of the sale of the tabloids as follows:

James Casketter Williams, registered chemist and druggist and manager of the Boots' branch at 9 The Broadway, Walham Green, said he was behind the counter when the assistant served Graham, and heard him ask the customer what strength was required, and the ½-dr. size was supplied. The assistant then showed witness the bottle, and he nodded his head, whereupon the assistant served Graham. The Coroner at this point elicited from witness that each tabloid contained  $\frac{1}{16}$  grain of strychnine.

The Coroner: Is strychnine under the first schedule?—Yes. It includes all preparations of strychnine?—Yes.

Under that schedule, said the Coroner (reading from the card of instructions and warning issued by the C. & D.), the purchase should be entered in the Poisons-book, the purchaser should be known to the seller, or be introduced by a person known to the seller, the name and quantity of the article sold should be entered and signed for by the purchaser, and also the article should be labelled with the name and address of the seller and the word "Poison."—The witness admitted the correctness of this.

The Coroner: Why was this not entered in the book?—It is not the custom in the trade.

That has nothing to do with it. Is it not the law?—Yes.

Why was it not entered in the book if you knew it to be the law?—Because the custom is otherwise.

The Coroner: But custom cannot override the statute? Did you know it ought to be entered?—Yes.

And because of the custom you did not do so?—No.

Did you know the purchaser?—I thought I had seen him before.

Did you know his name?—No.

Did you know before this happened that the man's name ought to be signed in the book?—Yes.

Is the assistant a qualified man?—No, sir.

Is he permitted to dispense poisons?—Under my supervision. I have to check it.

Who would make an entry in the Poisons-book if one was required?—I should.

The seller?—Yes, if a signature is put I should fill up the Poisons-book. Although not the actual seller I saw the sale.

By Mr. Atkinson: The tabloids are put up by Burroughs Wellcome & Co., and sold by me in exactly the same manner as received. I have been accustomed, and so have all other chemists, to sell in this way. It was sold to an adult.

How much poison was there in the bottle?—Two-fifths of a grain.

What would be the effect on an adult if he took all the tabloids in the bottle? Is there sufficient to kill an adult?—A person has recovered from 3 grains.

Charles Solly, the assistant who served Graham, was similarly examined. He informed the Coroner that he had told Graham they should be taken carefully as they contained strychnine. He had seen Graham in the shop before, but did not know his name.

Evidence was also given by the child's mother and by a neighbour, after which Dr. John Delahunt, of Dawes Road, was called, and said the people were very excited when they

came to his surgery. They showed him the tabloids and gave him to understand that the child had one in its throat. He tried the usual means of getting anything out of the throat and the child cried distinctly and clearly. It was pale and convulsed. He saw it was not a case of a foreign body in the throat, and thought the convulsions were the result of dentition. It was about the time when Drs. Lindsay and Satchell arrived that the child had tetanic convulsions, and then a diagnosis of strychnine was made. He was present at death, and had no doubt death was due to asphyxia from strychnine poisoning. Had he known that the child had swallowed fourteen or sixteen tabloids he would have taken other means of treatment.

The Coroner remarked to Mr. Atkinson that he had looked at the Act and found that the manager was correct in describing himself as the seller. Section 17 said that the person in charge of an assistant or apprentice was deemed to be the seller.

Mr. Atkinson: Yes, sir, that is so.

Dr. John Ker Lindsay, of Dawes Road, the next witness, said he received a message from Day's Drug-stores that a child had been poisoned by strychnine, and went to Dr. Delahunt's. Dr. Satchell also came. He saw the child had tetanic spasms, and all the signs of strychnine-poisoning. He detailed the means that were taken to save the child.

This being the whole of the evidence, Mr. Atkinson asked leave to say a few words.

The Coroner said he could not allow him to address the jury; it was against the practice of that court, but if there were any witnesses he would like to call he would be pleased to hear them. The Coroner then summed up the evidence. He said the first point was about the sale of poisons. He looked on it as a serious matter when they got a person, authorised legally to sell poisons, coming there and saying that he knew what the statute was; and that according to law he should have done certain things, but as it was the custom of the trade not to carry them out he therefore had not done so. No custom could, however, override the statute, which was laid down so that precautions should be taken that poisons should not be obtained by irresponsible persons or by persons not known to the seller. Both the manager and the assistant admitted that the sale ought to be entered in the Poisons-book, but as it was the custom of the trade not to do it was not done; although in this case, if they had complied with the law, the result would have been the same. Knowing the law and not obeying it, they were liable to a penalty, but that was nothing to do with them (the jury). He (the Coroner) pointed out that the requirements of the Act as regards the labelling of the article with the word "Poison" and the name and address of the seller had been complied with. In many cases the word was often placed in an obscure part of the bottle, but in this case the word was quite clear, and there was also the label in red ink on the back. Besides, the seller pointed out to the father that it contained poison, and he was fully aware of it. Mr. Drew then referred to the doctors' evidence and to the thoughtlessness of allowing a child to play with poison.

The jury, after a short consultation, returned a verdict of accidental death, and exonerated Dr. Delahunt from any blame.

The Coroner: As regards the question of the evasion of the law, I shall have to consider what I shall do. When one hears that it is the common practice, something should be done to prevent it. It is not a matter for you (the jury) to consider. The law is passed to prevent certain things, and it is a standing danger while it is evaded, and something ought to be done.

Mr. Atkinson expressed the sorrow of Mr. Boot at the sad occurrence, and how much he regretted anything of the sort having occurred.

The Foreman: We cast no reflections. It is nothing to do with us really.

The inquiry then terminated.

GRASSE OILS.—No satisfactory figures as to the extent of the Grasse essential-oil industry are obtainable, but a manufacturer and distiller of perfumes has informed the British Consul at Nice that the amount of duty paid on perfumes exported from Grasse to the United Kingdom may fairly be put at 55,000*l*.



## Legal Reports.

### Trade Law.

**Disclosing Employers' Trusts.**—Mr. Justice Swinfen Eady concluded on July 26 the hearing of an action in which Messrs. Summers & Co., Ltd., aerated-water manufacturers, Bristol, sued a former traveller, named Boyce, and Messrs. Kinmond & Co., aerated-water manufacturers, Leamington, for an injunction and damages in respect of the breaking of an agreement between plaintiffs and Boyce. The latter entered plaintiffs' service in April 1902 as traveller under an agreement which stipulated that he should not "divulge or make known any of the trusts, secrets, accounts, or dealings of or relating to plaintiffs' business." He left them on September 30, 1905, to become a traveller to Messrs. Kinmond & Co., and the plaintiffs alleged that he conveyed to Messrs. Kinmond & Co. the names of plaintiffs' customers and the terms on which they supplied aerated waters and syphons. There was a great deal of evidence on both sides, and in the result his Lordship found for the plaintiffs, granting an injunction and an order for the delivery-up of twelve memorandum books containing the information supplied by Boyce, and awarded 50*l.* damages against Boyce and 150*l.* against Kinmond & Co. His Lordship was convinced that the plaintiffs had proved considerable damage through the arrangement between Boyce and Kinmond & Co., and he held with Lord Esher, in the case of *Exchange Telegraph Co. v. Gregory*, decided in 1896, that it is not necessary in such cases to give proof of specific damage, if it can be shown that damages are damages at large.

### High Court Cases.

#### "FOAP."

In the King's Bench Division, before Mr. Justice Phillimore, on July 26 and 27, an action was brought by Mr. Chas. Harvey, chemical-engineer, Goodmayes, Essex, against Messrs. Edward Cook & Co., Ltd., of the East London Soapworks, to recover damages for an alleged breach of covenant and slander of title, and for an injunction restraining the defendants from disputing the validity of the plaintiff's letters patent for improvements in the manufacture of dry soap-powders. Defendants denied liability.—Mr. Martin O'Connor and Mr. Ensor represented the plaintiff, and Mr. Colam appeared for the defendants.

In opening the case for the plaintiff, Mr. O'Connor said that Mr. Harvey, in 1902, was granted letters patent for improvements in the manufacture of soap-powder, and on April 27, 1904, he granted a licence to the defendants to work and use his patent for the manufacture of dry-soap powder, plaintiff to have the right to examine defendants' book, so that he might know the quantity of soap-powder manufactured by them under the patent. A second agreement, dated May 15, 1905, provided that plaintiff should accept the certificates of a firm of chartered accountants instead of personally inspecting defendants' books. The patent related to a new mechanical process and to the use of new materials whereby a large proportion of active boron was chemically combined with raw soap-powder material, producing a dry soap having cleansing, softening, detergent, and antiseptic properties of a singular excellence. Under the licence granted to them the defendants were to have the exclusive right to use the invention within the City of London and a radius of 100 miles.

Mr. Justice Phillimore pointed out that the defendants pleaded that their soap was not manufactured according to the plaintiff's process.

Mr. O'Connor expressed readiness to join issue with the defendants on that point. In the early part of 1905 plaintiff granted a licence to the British Soap Co., and became associated with the work of that company, and soon after the defendants declined to supply him with certificates of the quantities of powder manufactured.

Mr. Colam said that defendants had manufactured no soap under plaintiff's process since October 1905, and they had supplied him with full accounts of the powder they had thus manufactured.

Mr. O'Connor said plaintiff alleged that the defendants were manufacturing their soap-powder, known by the name "Foap," by plaintiff's process.

Plaintiff gave evidence, and was cross-examined. In the course of his replies he said that "Foap" comprised

28 per cent. soap, 1 per cent. boron, 68 per cent. soda and water, and 3 per cent. ammonia. Mr. Walter H. Ernison also gave evidence for him.

For the defendants Mr. Fredk. J. Lord, engineer and chemist, Mr. Thos. Alex. Cook, and Mr. W. H. Phillips, chemist in the employ of defendants, deposed that defendants did not use plaintiff's process.

Mr. Justice Phillimore, in giving judgment, said he was of opinion that the process used by defendants in the manufacture of "Foap" was not in any sense part of plaintiff's process, and that therefore there was no slander on the part of defendants in saying that "Foap" was their invention. His Lordship gave judgment for the defendants, with costs, from the date of the payment into court of a shilling to meet the claim for damages for the non-delivery of certificates.

### JEFFERSON DODD LITIGATION.

In the Chancery Division on July 30, Mr. Justice Neville had before him in the case of *Jefferson Dodd, Ltd., Richard Jefferson Dodd, and Edith Maud Dodd v. Dodd's Drug-stores, Ltd.*, a motion that the plaintiffs might be at liberty to issue a writ or writs of sequestration, directed to commissioners to be therein named, to sequester the goods, chattels, and personal estate and rents, issues, and profits of the real estate of the defendants, Dodd's Drug-stores, Ltd., and Henry Rous, 3 Christchurch Avenue, Brondesbury (tailor); Albert Neve Beck, of 70 Tottenham Court Road (chemist); George Hand, of 250 Green Lanes (manufacturer); and Thomas Hine and Frederick William Hine, both of 6 Argyll Place, Regent Street (wool-merchants), the directors of the defendant company, for contempt of Court committed by the respondents respectively in wilfully disobeying the judgment of the Court dated March 21, 1907, whereby it was (among other things) ordered that the defendant company, its directors, managers, servants, and agents, should be perpetually restrained from using as part of its name or upon any of its shops, premises, labels, wrappers, advertisements, or otherwise, the word "Jefferson," or any other name or word not being part of its registered name, calculated to induce the belief that the defendant company is carrying on the business of the plaintiff company, or of the plaintiff Richard Jefferson Dodd, but that injunction was not to prevent the defendant company from representing that it was the successor in business of the plaintiff Richard Jefferson Dodd, and whereby it was also ordered that the defendant company, its directors, managers, servants, and agents should be perpetually restrained from selling or advertising for sale, or otherwise representing or disposing of any medicine or compound not being made or compounded by the plaintiff Richard Jefferson Dodd as made or compounded by him, and from using the words "Dodd's female" as the description of, or in connection with, any pills or remedies manufactured by the defendant company, or any medicines or remedies (not being of the manufacture of the plaintiffs or one of them) sold or advertised for sale by the defendant company without clearly distinguishing such medicines or remedies from those of the plaintiffs'. When the motion was reached, late in the afternoon,

Mr. Bramwell Davis, K.C., for the defendants, said there was no urgency about the motion, and he should submit it ought to be taken next Sittings, as it was only a question of costs. It was a motion for sequestration, and he denied his clients had committed any breach of the order. He did not think his Lordship would sequester anybody or attach the directors.

Mr. Justice Neville: It does not seem to be a very urgent matter.

Mr. Bramwell Davis said No; his friend could sequester defendants next term as well as that day. His clients were a most flourishing concern, and they would have more property in another three months. (Laughter.)

Mr. Pietersen, K.C., for the plaintiffs, said he understood, as a matter of fact, defendants had sold some of these goods in such a way as to be an infringement of the order that had been made, and that the defendants regretted that and did not propose to repeat it.

Mr. Bramwell Davis: We say we never have committed any breach of the order. If there has been any breach, it has been absolutely innocent on our part. We have no intention of committing any breach at all.

Mr. Pietersen asked if as a matter of fact the defendants got any letters addressed to Jefferson Dodd they would send them on to his clients.

Mr. Bramwell Davis said his clients would do so if they were not intended for them. They were the successors of Jefferson Dodd, and the plaintiffs had given notice to the Post Office.

Mr. Pietersen said that on that statement he would let the motion stand over until next term.

The motion stood over until next term, accordingly.

#### THE CHARTREUSE ACTION.

On Wednesday, July 31, Mr. Justice Parker, for Mr. Justice Joyce, who is at present indisposed, read a reserved judgment in the action brought by the Order of Carthusian Monks, which was founded in 1066, to restrain the use of the word "Chartreuse" in connection with liqueurs sold in this country by M. Lecouturier, who was appointed liquidator by the French Government of the property of the monks when they were expelled from France in 1903. The monks now carry on the manufacture of the liqueur at Tarragona, Spain. Mr. Justice Joyce dismissed the action, with costs, and stated that he would give fully his reasons for his conclusions after the Long Vacation.

#### LIQUID AIR.

BEFORE Mr. Justice Warrington in the Chancery Division on July 31, the British Liquid Air Co., Ltd., sought an interim injunction to restrain the British Oxygen Co., Ltd., from continuing to threaten the plaintiffs or any other persons whereby the plaintiffs might be aggrieved, by circulars, advertisements, or otherwise, with any legal proceedings or liability in respect of any alleged infringement or intended infringement of the defendants' alleged rights as the owners of the Linde and Hampson British Letters Patent relating to the production of liquid air and the separation of oxygen and nitrogen from liquid air. Mr. H. Terrell, K.C., and Mr. Lever represented the plaintiffs, and Mr. Walter, K.C., and Mr. Gray the defendants, and after hearing counsel, his Lordship remarked that the case was one for a speedy trial. Parties agreeing that the matter should be tried without pleadings, the hearing of the action was fixed for October 21.

#### County Court Cases.

##### AN INSURANCE POLICY.

At the monthly sitting of the Llanely County Court Judge Bishop tried an important issue, in which the plaintiffs were the trustees of the estate of the late Mr. Gwilym Evans, Ph.C., J.P., D.L., and the defendants were the Llanely and District Mutual Plate-glass Insurance Co., 15l. odd being claimed for the damage done to a glass window on testator's premises in November 1906. The property had admittedly been sold meanwhile to a Mr. Evan Jones. The executors were compelled to continue the agreement. The defendants held that there was no liability. The executors had not assigned the policy to the purchaser of the property. The Judge reserved his decision.

##### A PACKER'S CLAIM.

At the Wandsworth County Court on July 2, before Judge Russell, Messrs. May & Baker, Ltd., manufacturing chemists, Battersea, were sued by Walter Fisk, a packer, formerly in their service, who claimed 3l. 13s., money stopped and wages due in lieu of notice, and Messrs. May & Baker counterclaimed for 1l. 8s., the value of a week's work in lieu of notice. It appeared from the evidence that the plaintiff had, contrary to rule, checked an order which he had packed. Mr. Blenkinsop, the managing director, detected him in the act, and suspended him. In addition to his wages the plaintiff claimed 1l. 14s. 9d., money he had contributed and which had been stopped out of his wages towards a sick fund. His Honour said the plaintiff's own evidence was not good enough to support his case, and he was completely in the wrong. He admitted having infringed the regulations, for which he was suspended, and then having cleared out without having given notice. He dismissed the action. Mr. May intimated that his clients would withdraw the counterclaim and not ask for costs.

#### LAW COSTS.

In the Shoreditch County Court on July 25, the London General Omnibus Co., Ltd., sought a judgment summons against David Thomas Davies, chemist, 98 Gray's Inn Road, W.C., for the recovery of 20l. 11s. 2d., costs in the action *Davies v. the Co.* (see *C. & D.*, May 18, p. 766), which Davies had lost. Judge Smyly made an order for payment at 3l. a month.

#### A DENTAL ARRANGEMENT.

At Maidstone County Court on July 24, before Judge Hodges, Wm. Ford, an artificial-teeth maker, 61 Week Street, Maidstone, sued Edward Filmer, chemist and druggist, 8 Middle Row, Maidstone, for 2l. 11s. 9d., half fees for teeth-fillings. Plaintiff stated that there was an arrangement that he should attend at defendant's shop, use his own instruments, and take half fees. Defendant contended that plaintiff left without giving notice, and for this he counterclaimed for 1l. damages. The Judge awarded plaintiff the sum claimed, and on the counterclaim he found for defendant for 1s.

#### Sale of Food and Drugs Acts.

##### TINCTURE OF IODINE.

At the Enfield Petty Sessional Court on July 28, before Mr. H. C. B. Bowles (Chairman) and other Magistrates, Messrs. Oliver & Co., Ltd., of 147 Fore Street, Edmonton, were summoned under Section 6 of the 1875 Act for selling tincture of iodine which was deficient in iodine to the extent of 13½ per cent. A fine of 10s. and costs was imposed.

##### CASSIA.

At Richmond last week, E. Coleman was fined 2s., and 9s. costs, for selling cassia containing 11½ per cent. of sand.

## Bankruptcies and Failures.

*Re* WILLIAM HENRY CALVERT, 94 Westgate, Rotherham, Chemist.—At the Sheffield Bankruptcy Court on July 30, Mr. Registrar Binney made a receiving order in this debtor's estate on the petition of a creditor.

*Re* JOHN HENRY HARTLEY, Finedon, described as a Chemist and Druggist.—This debtor came up for his public examination at Northampton Bankruptcy Court on July 30. His liabilities were stated to be 436l. 19s. 9d. and his assets 4l. 10s. He stated that he left Messrs. Boots after working for them thirteen years, and bought a business at Finedon for 100l., of which he had paid 40l. The business turned out to be not nearly so good as it was represented—in fact, said he, "It was only a penny business; for people who wanted to spend more went on to Kettering or Wellingborough, and it was impossible to get a living in the village." The examination was closed.

*Re* GEORGE GREGORY the younger, sugar-broker, 9 Mincing Lane, E.C.—This bankrupt applied on July 25 to Mr. Registrar Hope at the London Bankruptcy Court for an order of discharge. Mr. G. W. Chapman, Official Receiver, reported that the bankrupt failed in May with provable debts 3,563l., and assets that had realised 33l. In 1890 the bankrupt became partner in a firm of produce-brokers, contributing 2,000l., which he borrowed from the trustees of his father's estate. In 1894 he retired from that firm, having lost his capital by speculations in produce and on the Stock Exchange. For a time he was in partnership with his brother-in-law, but in 1897 the bankrupt began business alone as a produce-broker. The business was chiefly speculative, and in 1901, in consequence of losses, he was obliged to compound with his creditors, paying a composition of 3s. in the pound on liabilities amounting to 7,000l. He subsequently continued business at the same address down to the date of the receiving order. The failure was attributed to losses on speculations in produce. The bankrupt had alleged that it was impossible to make a living on the produce-market without speculations, but he had admitted that he had no capital since 1896. In those circumstances the Official Receiver submitted that such speculations were unjustifiable. As offences the Official Receiver reported (1) insufficiency of assets to pay 10s. in the pound to the creditors, (2) imperfect book-keeping, (3) trading with knowledge of insolvency, (4) rash and hazardous speculations, and (5) a previous arrangement with creditors. His Honour upheld the Official Receiver's report, and imposed a suspension of four years. Order entered accordingly.



## Deed of Arrangement.

CALVERT, WILLIAM HENRY, 94 Westgate, Rotherham, Chemist and Druggist.—Trustee, Thomas F. Judge, Parliament Chambers, Quay Street, Hull, C.A. Dated, July 10; filed, July 16; liabilities unsecured, 446*l.* 6*s.* 1*d.*; estimated net assets, 230*l.* The creditors include Camwal, Ltd., Harrogate (12*l.*); Lofthouse & Saltmer, Hull (44*l.*); Billington, S. P., Rotherham (182*l.*); Bleasdale & Co., Ltd., York (26*l.*); Raines & Co., York (36*l.*).

## Gazette.

### Partnerships Dissolved.

BENNETT, C. H. W., and JOHNSTONE, C. B., under the style of Bennett & Johnstone, Sandbach, Cheshire, surgeons and apothecaries.

BROWNE, J., and SAYER, H., under the style of Browne & Sayer, Upper Thames Street, E.C., vendors of surgical instruments, etc.

HOLROYDE, J., DOWDING E. F. C., and SHELLEY, A., under the style of Holroyde, Dowding & Shelley, Chatham and Rochester, apothecaries and surgeons.

### The Bankruptcy Acts, 1883 and 1890.

#### ADJUDICATION.

JAMES, JOSEPH, Evering Road, Stoke Newington, N., and Stoke Newington Road, N., late Park Hill, Birmingham, chemist, now chemists' manager to Noble, Gray & Co., of 58 Evering Road aforesaid.

#### RECEIVING ORDER.

CURRELL & STUCHBERRY, Lausanne Road, Peckham, S.E., paper and spice merchants.

## New Companies and Company News.

JAS. COWBOROUGH, LIM.—Registered in Edinburgh. Capital 500*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To purchase and carry on the business of drysalter carried on by J. Cowborough at 150 Overgate, Dundee. Registered office, 150 Overgate, Dundee.

BROWNE & CO., LTD.—Capital 4,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To carry on the business of manufacturers of and dealers in lac, varnish, polish, and other goods, drysalters, chemical-manufacturers, etc. Registered office, 62 London Wall, E.C.

SCOTTISH ELECTROPATHIC INSTITUTE, LTD.—Registered in Edinburgh. Capital 1,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To carry on electropathic treatment of human ailments. The first directors are P. Taylor and J. Macpherson. Registered office, 7 India Street, Glasgow.

WILKINSON, HEYWOOD & CLARK (SYDNEY), LTD.—Capital 12,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To acquire such part of the business of Wilkinson, Heywood & Clark, Ltd. (incorporated in England in 1896), as is carried on in Sydney or elsewhere in New South Wales, and to carry on the business of varnish, japan, paint, and colour manufacturers, merchants and importers, chemists, druggists, drysalters, oilmen, etc. No initial public issue. The directors of Wilkinson, Heywood & Clark, Ltd., are to be the directors of this company.

STERN SONNEBORN OIL CO., LTD.—Capital 25,000*l.*, in 5*l.* shares (2,000 6-per-cent. cumulative preference). Objects (*inter alia*): To carry on the business of manufacturers, importers, exporters, refiners, and blenders of and dealers in oils, greases, lubricants, petroleum jelly, etc. No initial public issue. The first directors are L. Stern, J. Sonneborn, J. Wallach, and L. C. Wallach. Qualification, 100*l.* shares or stock. J. Wallach and L. C. Wallach are managing directors, with remuneration as fixed by the board or by the company.

OOWANA SOAP AND CANDLE CO., LTD.—Capital 60,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To adopt agreements (1) with B. P. Maisel, and (2) with Oowana, Ltd., and to carry on the business of soap manufacturers and merchants, manufacturers, refiners, and preparers of and dealers in oils and oleaginous and saponaceous substances, wax-bleachers, stearine makers and refiners, candle-manufacturers, chemists, drysalters, makers of and dealers in toilet-requisites, etc. Minimum cash subscription, 10 per cent. of the shares offered to the public. The first directors are H. G. Smith (chairman), J. A. Cooney, F. O'Shaughnessy, B. Reade, C. Windham, and B. P. Maisel. Qualification, 100*l.* Remuneration not less than 50*l.* each per annum. Registered office, 26 Red Lion Square, W.C.

KAROX MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.—Capital 2,500*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To acquire the business carried on at Moor-side, near Manchester, as the "KaroX Manufacturing Co.," together with the recipes relating to the manufacture of and the right to manufacture and deal in the medicinal preparation known as "KaroX Compound," to adopt an agreement with J. D. Barnsdale, and to carry on the business of chemists, druggists, drysalters, etc. The first subscribers are: J. D. Barnsdale, 32 Hermitage Road, Higher Crumpsall, Manchester, sales agent; F. Buerton, 65 Russell Road, Ansdell, master painter; E. Osborne, 26 Parsonage Road, Withington, Manchester, advertising contractor; S. C. Peacock, 13 Princess Road, Higher Crumpsall, Manchester, advertising contractor; A. Fyers, Westfield, Station Road, Pendlebury, Manchester, director; T. I. Marsland, 47 Russell Street, Hulme, Manchester, clerk; and H. Hogle, 77 Commonsides, Ansdell, Lytham, incorporated accountant. Registered office, Moor-side Road, Moorside, Swinton, near Manchester.

PRICE'S PATENT CANDLE CO., LTD.—The profit for the half-year which ended on June 30 was 29,800*l.*, and a dividend of 15*s.* per share is proposed.

GERMAN DIVIDENDS.—The Hönningen Chemical-factory is paying a dividend of 10 per cent., the same as in 1905, and the Norddeutsche Chemical-factory, of Harburg, is again paying 6 per cent.

UNITED ALKALI, LTD.—The directors have declared an interim dividend of 7 per cent. per annum on the preference shares, but they have deferred dividend on the ordinary shares until the end of the financial year.

A. & F. PEARS, LTD.—Before Mr. Justice Parker, in the Chancery Division on July 27, Mr. Buckmaster, K.C., appeared in support of a petition for the reduction of capital of A. & F. Pears, Ltd., as previously reported (*C. & D.*, March 30, p. 480), and as agreed to by the shareholders in statutory meeting (*C. & D.*, June 29, p. 964). His Lordship sanctioned the petition.

## Business Changes.

Properly authenticated business notices (not being advertisements) are inserted in this section free of charge if promptly communicated to the Editor.

MR. W. H. KEMP, chemist, Fenton, Staffs, has opened a branch in Victoria Road, Fenton.

MR. R. S. FARRER, chemist and druggist, Stroud, has sold his business to Mr. D. F. White, Cheltenham.

MR. BARNES, chemist and druggist, 48 Newport Road, Middlesborough, is giving up business and leaving the town.

THE business of Mr. A. Manning, chemist and druggist, Boughton-under-Blean, Faversham, has been taken by Mr. W. Rotherham.

MR. A. RICHARDSON (President of the Hull and District Chemists' Association) has removed from 443 Hessle Road to 439 Hessle Road.

MR. LEONARD H. SNOW has disposed of his business at Cheadle, in Staffs, to Mr. Arthur Carter, and is now at 33 High Street, Marlow.

## Information Wanted.

Inquiries for the names and addresses of manufacturers, or other trade information, not traceable by reference to the advertisement-pages of "The Chemist and Druggist" and the "C. & D. Diary," or not filed in our private register, are inserted here free of charge. Postcard or other replies to any of the subjoined inquiries (addressed to the Editor "The Chemist and Druggist," 42 Cannon Street, London, E.C.) will be esteemed.

185/19. Makers of "Gem" anti-rheumatic rings wanted.

187/36. Who are the manufacturers of Newbros Herpicide?

189/36. Who are the makers of the "Mikado" toilet-paper?

184/69. Where can Richardson's Pulverisers be obtained?

185/69. Who are the makers of crystalline blocks for use after shaving?

## Births.

GATES.—At 217 New City Road, Glasgow, on July 24, the wife of Joseph Gates, capsule-manufacturer, of twin daughters.

ROYLE.—At 10 Melrose Avenue, Cricklewood, N.W., on July 29, the wife of John W. Royle (Ingram & Royle, Ltd.), of a son.

## Marriages.

MITCHELL—ANDERSON.—At St. Paul's, Seacombe, on July 23, by the Rev. John Nankivell, William Dunbar Mitchell, chemist, Annan, to Margaret Edwards, eldest daughter of Mr. Thomas Anderson, of Liverpool.

TOMLINSON—MOSTON.—At St. Paul's Church, Burnley, on July 22, by the Rev. T. Smith, B.A., Mark Walter Tomlinson, chemist, Burnley, to Florence Anne, eldest daughter of Mr. William Knight Moston, of Burnley.

WHELEHAN—MURPHY.—At the Roman Catholic Cathedral, Mullingar, Co. Westmeath, on July 17, by the Rev. J. Poland, the Rev. J. Isidore, the Rev. N. Woods, and the Rev. P. Cahill (Southport), Thomas P. Whelehan, pharmaceutical chemist, Mullingar, to Mary Josephine Murphy, daughter of Mr. James Murphy, Mullingar.

WILSON—MANSON.—At the Station Hotel, Inch, Aberdeenshire, on July 26, by the Rev. Kenneth MacLennan, B.D., U.F. Church, assisted by the Rev. John Mack, B.D., Parish Church, James M. Wilson, chemist and druggist, Inch, to Annie Stewart, fifth daughter of Mr. Francis Manson, Leithbank, Inch.

## Deaths.

BOWIE.—At Wonsan, Korea, on June 1, Mr. William Meldrum Bowie, chemist, aged thirty-eight. Mr. Bowie served his apprenticeship with Messrs. William Paterson & Son, druggists, Aberdeen, and when quite a young man went to fill an appointment with Messrs. A. C. Sim & Co., Kobe, Japan. After three years with them Mr. Bowie was appointed by the inhabitants of Kobe, Commissioner in charge of a relief-ship sent to Vladivostock during the Russian famine of 1898, for which he received a decoration from the Czar. During the Chino-Japanese War he held an important position in the medical stores department under the Japanese Government. On the conclusion of hostilities he entered the Korean Imperial Customs, and latterly was second officer in charge at Wonsan. He had been allowing his holidays to accumulate, and was on the point of returning home for a full year on leave, when he was struck down with tuberculosis.

HICKEY.—At Barlow, Matlock, on July 27, Roy, the youngest son of Mr. Harry Hickey, of Messrs. Parke, Davis & Co., London, aged nineteen.

NAPPER.—An American contemporary records the death of Mr. Cyrus E. Napper, pharmacist, First North Street, Logan, Utah. He was born in Birmingham, England, September 24, 1856, and emigrated with his parents when a boy. He went to Logan thirty-four years ago, and entered the employ of Ormsby & Ormsby in the Pioneer Drug-store. Mr. Napper had been engaged in the drug-trade in Logan continuously ever since, and was the oldest pharmacist in the city.

PERFECT.—At 10 Stafford Road, Southsea, on July 28, Mr. George Perfect, chemist and druggist, aged seventy-nine. Mr. Perfect was one time proprietor of a pharmacy in Commercial Road, Landport. He was a Portsmouth man, and during the early years of his life lived in Portsea. He was first an office boy with a firm of solicitors at Portsea, and later became an apprentice to "Dr." Mallory, chemist and dentist, Butcher Street, Portsea. He started in business on his own account in Russell Street and Brunswick Road successively, then with a Mr. Stockman opened a shop in the West End of London as "Perfect & Stockman." A sad affair deprived him of the companionship of Mr.

Stockman, and he returned to Portsmouth, where he had remained in business until six or seven years ago. He married twice, and leaves a widow. By his first wife he had three sons and two daughters.

WETZEL.—We regret to learn of the death of Mr. Henry A. Wetzel, who, until his retirement four years ago, had been connected with the firm of Messrs. Parke Davis & Co., Detroit, latterly as secretary. Mr. Wetzel was well known to many on this side of the Atlantic, and frequently visited Europe. He was 62 years of age.

## Personalities.

MR. VINCENT A. WOOD is taking his father's old ground, and is not displacing the firm's other representative.

MR. W. R. CREASEY, chemist and druggist, Billingborough, Lincs, has been appointed sub-postmaster.

MR. D. W. BOLE, President of the National Drug and Chemical Co., Ltd., Montreal, is now in England on holiday.

DR. GEORGE SENTER, B.Sc., has been re-appointed an examiner in chemistry to the Royal College of Physicians of London.

DR. LUDWIG MOND has subscribed 3,000*l.* to assist in building a new physiology department at University College, London.

SOME of the friends of Mr. William Roberts, Ph.C., formerly in business in High Street, Lewisham, would like to know of his whereabouts (189/39).

MR. WILLIAM BAXTER, Ph.C., Bromley, Kent, is to edit the Eastern Counties' section of Baddeley's "Thorough" Guides, and invites correspondence with *confères* who are interested in such matters.

MR. WM. NIMMO, chemist, Pallion, Sunderland, was one of the successful candidates at the London University Matriculation Examination held recently. Mr. Nimmo passed the Minor seven years ago.

MR. THOMAS KERFOOT, pharmaceutical chemist, Ashton-under-Lyne, has been elected to fill the vacancy upon the Standing Joint Committee of the Lancashire County Council, caused by the death of Sir W. W. B. Hulton.

MR. WILLIAM FORTUNE, of Messrs. C. E. Gardiner & Co., Ltd., Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony, is now in England on holiday. Mr. Dickson, one of the directors of the company, sailed for South Africa last Saturday.

MR. RICHARD WINFREY, M.P., has announced that the rumour that he is to be appointed a Commissioner under the Small Holdings Act is incorrect. The position would mean the resignation of his seat in Parliament.

MR. FREDERICK DAVIS, Imperial Buildings, Ludgate Circus, E.C., has been awarded the sessional certificate of the University of London upon the "Psychology of Adolescence," being the third year's work upon "The Evolution of Mankind."

MR. T. COOK, chemist, Lincoln, who recently won the Bulmer-Jackson Challenge Cup, open to members of the Lincolnshire Rifle Association, also at the recent Bisley meeting gained prizes in the Stock Exchange, Alexandra, Brookwood, and Clemente-Smith competitions.

At the Coliseum, Leeds, on July 26, Mr. and Mrs. Judson were presented by the employees of Taylors' Drug Co., Ltd., with a magnificent silver tea and coffee-service, on the occasion of their silver wedding. Mr. Judson has been connected with Taylors' for twenty-three and a half years in the capacity of secretary, and is held in high esteem by all under him. Mr. Hobkinson, an old servant, made the presentation.

MR. A. H. FELLOWS, who for five years before the business of Vinolia, Ltd., was sold to Mr. Lever was manager of the factories and participated generally in its administration, is joining the new company, Casa, Ltd. (the Chemists' Amalgamated Soap Association) as managing director. We may be able to say more about this new venture later, but in the meantime we may state that the idea is to secure the co-operation of chemists by getting them directly and financially interested in it. Works are being secured at



Mildmay Grove, N., and the proposed capital of the company is 20,000*l*.

MR. KENNETH EDWIN WOOTTON, younger son of Mr. H. Wootton, B.Sc., Principal of the London College of Pharmacy, who is a student at the Royal Academy School, has just been awarded, by the Trustees of the British Institution Scholarship Fund, a scholarship in painting, of 50*l*. a year, tenable for two years. Mr. K. E. Wootton came out first in the competition, which is open to all art schools in Great Britain, providing the student has obtained a previous prize of not less than 5*l*., and is under the age of twenty-five. Mr. Leonard H. Wootton, B.Sc., the elder brother, has passed the examinations for the diplomas M.R.C.S. and L.R.C.P.

THE KENT EDUCATION COMMITTEE awarded a scholarship of 60*l*. per annum, tenable at Newnham College, Cambridge, to Miss Annie Victoria Clarke, third daughter of Mr. R. Feaver Clarke, Ph.C., Gravesend. Miss Clarke has had a singularly successful career at the Girls' Grammar School, Rochester. In addition to the ordinary school examinations, she passed the London Matriculation and Cambridge Higher Local Examinations, both in the first division, and in the recent Major Scholarships Examination she was placed first in the County of Kent. Miss Clarke is no mere bookworm, for she has been one of the most reliable members of her school sports club.

MR. J. CLAYTON SMITH, of Messrs. Heynes, Mathew & Co., Cape Town, is in England for a few months' holiday. Mr. Smith served his apprenticeship in pharmacy in Wolverhampton, and thereafter was for fully five years with Messrs. Southall Brothers & Barclay, of Birmingham, and had other experience before going out to South Africa, four years ago. Mr. Smith is renewing his engagement with Messrs. Heynes, Mathew & Co., and will return to Cape Town in October. He speaks with confidence in regard to the future of pharmacy in South Africa, and believes that the worst of the period of depression is past. Mr. Smith, besides taking a keen interest in the South African Pharmaceutical Society and in all colonial pharmaceutical matters, is devoting his attention to the flora of the colony, especially in regard to those which have reputed medicinal properties.

## Trade Notes.

MESSRS. VAN OPPEN, ROSS & Co., of 38 Basinghall Street, London, E.C., sole agents for No. 54 and Dragon's Brands of Eau de Cologne are now on the telephone, No. 3032.

MR. C. GERRISH, P.O. Box 125, Cape Town, has been appointed representative in South Africa for Messrs. Southall Bros. & Barclay, Ltd., Birmingham. He will carry a full range of samples of the house's products.

ALLENBURYS' MILK-COCOA.—Messrs. Allen & Hanburys, Ltd., Bethnal Green, London, E., inform us that, owing to the increased cost of raw material and manufacture, they have been compelled to raise the prices of the Allenburys' milk-cocoa. The retail prices of the cocoa are now 2*s*. and 3*s*. 6*d*., with cash prices 1*s*. 11*d*. and 3*s*. 4*d*.

P.A.T.A.—The additions to the list of protected articles in July are as follows: Barkola; Cure-I-Can; Dick's Beetle Destroyer; Gilbert & Hall's Preparations; Korax Compound; Knight's Shavallio Shaving Soap; Outcm Corn Shifter; Rivers, Hill & Co.'s Additional Preparations; Shirley's Preparations; Wasmuth's Corn Rings; Wright's Marza Wine.

OPTICAL INSTRUCTION.—Mr. Lionel Laurance, 24 Hatton Wall, London, E.C., is making special arrangements to coach those spectacle-makers who possess the general optics diploma and desire to obtain the sight-testing diploma. As previously stated, the examinations are to be altered after November, and it is said that all exemptions will cease, but no definite information on the new syllabus is at present obtainable.

A SUPPLEMENTARY CATALOGUE of P. L. Bockairy's perfumes and toilet-preparations has been issued by Mr. W. Bonser Hayward, sole British agent, 17 Lawrence Lane, London, E.C., and copies can be obtained on application to him. It contains figures of a number of new specialities

and a reproduction of the shop-window display by Mr. H. T. Escritt, 8 Acre Lane, Brixton, S.W., as shown in our Summer Issue, p. 164.

MESSRS. CHARLES ZIMMERMANN & Co., 9 and 10 St. Mary-at-Hill, London, E.C., have been appointed sole agents for Bulgarian otto of rose distilled and shipped by Messrs. Petko Iv. Orozoff et Fils, of Kazanlik. This firm, although established in 1864, are now approaching the British market for the first time, having previously confined their trade to supplying the leading local exporters. Particulars of their product are advertised in this issue.

BI-PALATINIDS.—Messrs. Oppenheimer, Son & Co., Ltd., 179 Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C., call our attention to a report of clinical observations on the treatment of anæmia and chlorosis by bi-palatinoids of ferrous carbonate. The work was conducted in Professor Ortner's clinic at the Imperial Hospital, Vienna, and is a good testimony to the value of bi-palatinoids. Those interested can doubtless obtain reprints of this report from Messrs. Oppenheimer.

FOR FLIES.—Messrs. John H. Smith & Co., Newark-on-Trent, have this year added to their paper and tape fly-catchers a third one called the Santo-doomo band. This is made of parchment three inches wide and 1½ feet long, upon a wooden spool. It is covered on both sides with the sticky material, and when hanging presents an attractive surface for flies. The firm are now making a special offer, viz. all orders received by the first post any day are despatched by 10 A.M. We tested this by getting a sample box of a dozen of each of the three kinds (paper, tape, and band), for 1*s*. 9*d*., and by return post had a neatly packed box, sufficient for a good display. This arrangement enables retailers to get the catchers absolutely fresh.

## Westminster Wisdom.

(From our Parliamentary Representative.)

### THE POISONS BILL DROPPED.

The Government have abandoned their Poisons and Pharmacy Bill. It cannot be said that the announcement of this fact made by Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman in the House on Friday, July 26, came as any surprise to those who have followed the fortunes of the Bill. As the Prime Minister said, the Bill "is much opposed in certain quarters," and at this late period of the Session, with an abnormally swollen programme of work still to be completed before the Prorogation on August 24, the position of the Bill was well-nigh hopeless. Even if it had been a practically uncontroversial measure it would have been in a highly precarious position. It is assumed that the Bill will be re-introduced next Session, when the Government perhaps will make a more earnest attempt to ensure its passing.

### THE PATENTS AND DESIGNS BILL.

This Bill as amended by the Standing Committee was considered in the House of Commons on July 31 and read a third time. It is one of the measures which the Government intend shall be passed before the end of the Session.

### INDIAN OPIUM.

Mr. Secretary Morley, in answer to a question by Sir Henry Cotton as to the average price of opium per chest at the Calcutta sales month by month since January last, gives the following figures: January, Rs. 1,373; February, Rs. 1,364; March, Rs. 1,511; April, Rs. 1,456; May, Rs. 1,411; and June, Rs. 1,427. The average price estimated in the Budget for 1907-8 was Rs. 1,250 per chest.

### ALLEGED SECRET REBATES.

Answering a question by Mr. Kettle as to whether the Great Northern Railway Co. of Ireland, give secret rebates and free cartage, which are not shown on the books of the company, to certain traders in Cookstown, co. Tyrone, and other stations, Mr. Lloyd George states that the railway company deny that this is the case, and as the complainants do not wish their names to appear in the matter, the Board of Trade have not been able to carry the matter further. The statements made to the Board have, however, been forwarded to the Viceregal Commission on Irish Railways, by whom the matter is now being considered.



## Summer Outings.

### Leicester v. Notts.

THE larger picture on this page is a group of the members and friends of the Leicester and Nottingham Chemists'



Names, reading from Left to Right: *Back Row*.—Mr. Meadows, Mr. K. Varney, Mr. D. B. Macdonald, Mr. Medd.  
*Second Row*.—Mr. Lewis, Mr. J. Bowmar, Mr. A. E. Young, Mr. J. W. Huzzard, Mr. E. B. Ward, Mr. W. Clarke, Mr. H. Holden, Mr. E. Tomlin, Mr. J. H. Miles, Mr. H. C. Prince, Mr. W. Adamson, Mr. H. Smith, Mr. J. Young, Mr. Frost Wood, Mr. Astle, Mr. B. C. Jones, Mr. L. Gilborn, Mr. Middleton, jun., Mr. Hughes, Mr. A. J. Freeland, Mr. Turner, Mr. Parkes.  
*Third Row*.—Mr. F. J. Young, Mr. E. A. Fry, Miss Ida Green, Mr. F. Ross Sergeant, Mrs. E. Tomlin, Miss Bowmar, Miss Smith, Miss Gilborn, Miss A. K. Parkes, Miss Swain, Mrs. Middleton, Mrs. Eberlin, Mrs. Sergeant, Mrs. Parkes, Mr. Middleton, Mr. S. F.

## Practical Notes and Formulæ.

### For Showcard-writers.

THE width of different letters necessarily varies. The allowance for capitals and small letters should be as follows,

Barford, Mr. A. D. Hearnshaw, Mr. T. C. Peberdy, Mr. Swain, Mr. L. Crookall, Mr. Cornwall, Mr. W. Lee, Mr. F. J. Brett, Mr. Eberlin.  
*Fourth Row*.—Mr. H. W. Clear, Mr. E. Carr, Miss G. Pearson, Miss —, Miss —, Miss M. Richardson, Miss Richardson, Mrs. Hearnshaw, Mrs. Ramsey, Miss Meadows, Mrs. Meadows, Mrs. Burford, Mrs. Freeland, Miss Astle, Miss Johnson, Mrs. Gaines, Mrs. Brett.  
*Front Row*.—Mr. C. J. Avery, Mr. G. E. Marfitt, Mrs. B. C. Jones, Mrs. Frost Wood, Miss G. Peberdy, Miss Avery, Miss Sarson, Miss C. Freeland, Miss M. Freeland, Miss Freeland, Mrs. H. A. Martin, Miss —, Miss M. Miles, Miss Overton, Mr. Henstock.

Associations, the Leicester Pharmacy Athletic Club, and the Notts Chemists C.C., who had an outing and a cricket match as far back as Thursday, July 18. Notts made 100 and Leicester 46 for eight wickets. After tea the Leicester and Notts ladies had a game of cricket on the lawn, which

taking capital J as 2 in. : E F G H L N P S T U V Z would each be  $2\frac{1}{4}$  in., A B C D G K O Q R X Y each  $2\frac{1}{2}$  in., M 3 in., and W  $3\frac{1}{4}$  in. The corresponding "lower-case" letters would then have the following widths:  $\frac{1}{4}$  in., i l;  $\frac{3}{4}$  in., j r s;  $\frac{1}{2}$  in., f t;  $\frac{5}{8}$  in., a b c d e g h k n o p q u v x y z;  $\frac{7}{8}$  in., w; 1 in., m. Irregularities of a bold-face letter will be less apparent and less unsightly than the same irregularities in a slight letter.



[Photo. Albert Webster

### LEEDS AND SHEFFIELD CHEMISTS' CRICKET TEAMS.

The central figure in second row (sitting) is Mr. Bowman, of Goodall, Backhouse & Co.

was, we gather, as exciting as it was amusing. This also was undecided. There were speeches besides, Mr. S. F. Barford (Leicester, President) and Mr. F. J. Brett contributing in this department, and songs were also given and enjoyed; but we cannot venture further in this fortnight-old successful afternoon.

### Preservation of Stone.

WE have several times lately been asked to give particulars of Professor Church's method of preserving stone by coating it with baryta. Additional information is now available. On April 12, Professor Church lectured to the members of the Royal Institution on his process, and gave examples of the success of the treatment. The *rationale* of the method depends on the formation of barium sulphate in the stone by the interaction of a barium salt (the fused crystalline hydrate) with the sulphate constituents. Last year five bays of the Cheapside frontage of Mercers' Hall were treated with baryta. The stone was suffering from serious decay, so that some loose portions had to be removed. The baryta-process was followed by another treatment intended to render the reconsolidated stone acid-proof. It consisted in applying to the surface a paste of ceresin. The sample used had a melting-point of  $156^{\circ}$  F., and was made into a paste by mixing four parts with one part of terpene and sixteen parts of toluol. The paste was spread on the stone, and after the lapse of twenty-four hours the residual layer of ceresin was driven into the stone by heat.



## Observations and Reflections.

By XRAYSER.

### The Religion of Research

preached by the President of the British Pharmaceutical Conference is the correct theme for a learned address at the present time. The dense world needs to be taught how essential to its welfare are professors and pupils, and how important it is, therefore, that there should be an abundant provision of well-paid situations always ready for them. What might not Governments do with their millions of revenue if they could only be got to realise this importance? And are there not thousands of businesses being carried on in this country without the assistance of bachelors of science? "Every now and then," as Mr. Tyrer says, "things go wrong under most experienced hands." Clearly what is wanted is a youth fresh from college to explain things to the old man. Mr. Tyrer did not explicitly draw these conclusions from his really very interesting survey of the scientific activity which surrounds us, but it may fairly be presumed that they were at the back of his mind, as several expressions similar to the one just quoted suggest. Without admitting or disputing the inference, however, there can be no question about the vigour of present-day research. In every section of industry, in every department of study, toilers eager to add a new fact or fraction of a fact, or to elucidate some doubtful point, simply swarm. Nor is this energy limited to the pursuit of natural science only, or even pre-eminently. Antiquarian, historical, classical, philological, and other laborious researches are prosecuted with the same devotion as we recognise in chemistry or electrical science; and so crowded are all the old fields that we find myriads of workers pressing into pastures new, such as telepathy, theosophy, philately, and Esperanto.

### Mr. Tyrer's Authorities

furnish among them numerous suggestive definitions of or comments on research. Apparently, however, they were asked to deal with research in connection with the science of chemistry exclusively, for several of them give definitions inapplicable to any other kind. Lord Kelvin, for example, replies that research is an endeavour to extend our knowledge of the properties of matter. This could not apply to historical investigations, for instance. Sir William Ramsay wittily compares research in science with speculation in business; an analogy which, if thought out, largely disposes of the stock plea for State aid for those engaged in it. You may go plodding on in either business or scientific work, earning your daily bread, year after year if you choose; but in one and the other there occurs the temptation to have "a flutter" now and then. If you are lucky, you make money in business, glory in science. This tendency to speculation in business and to research in science is probably a growing one. Sir William Crookes, who has investigated many things in his time, hints at the curious law governing human efforts which seems to divide labour among various intellects. Not one person in twenty millions would have been attracted by the rare earths. Why was Crookes? It is a mystery, he says. Workers are apt to drift into their lines of study as some of them do to their results. But they have to have an investigating fibre in their brains, and this must be associated with industry and patience, or they would not become researchers at all. The dogmatic dictum attributed to Professor Armstrong, which, we are told, he once asserted to incredulous readers that "all research ultimately leads to

industrial results or ends in technology," is not quite intelligible without the context. If it means that all research is valuable, readers will be well advised if they remain incredulous.

### Research that has Hindered Progress

has probably been more abundant in the history of learning than research which has aided progress. Dalton, says Mr. Tyrer, was a true researcher. He was so especially in the sense which Professor Wynne properly attaches to the term as "covering the correlation of facts already known." But it is not impossible that we may come to realise that Dalton's correlation of facts put us and kept us on the wrong scent for a century, just as Stahl's phlogiston theory had misled observers during the preceding 150 years. Nor need we go further than medicine and pharmacy to ascertain how scientific investigators can and do hinder progress. It is the correlators of facts who do the principal mischief. The briefest glance through the history of medicine suffices to show how little cause there is to be thankful to these theorists for their services through some twenty centuries. Their antidotes and amulets, their hot and cold and moist and dry drugs, their humours and pneuma and archei, their doctrine of signatures and their universal elixirs, their vipers and human skulls and crabs' eyes and hartshorns, make up a pitiable record, and their authority hid from sight true principles of hygiene and immolated millions of victims to plagues and pestilences. Through all those ages the most useful work in medicine was done by the quacks, who did compound some valuable remedies, many of which are still with us. It is not permitted to suppose that any modern orthodox investigation can be other than wisely conceived and judiciously directed. But there are heretics who question the conclusions of such arch-researchers as Jenner and Pasteur. Imagine the possibility of the physicians of the future siding with the doubters of to-day! With what amusement or horror will posterity regard the now popular methods of treating one disease by the introduction of another!

### A Contribution in Esperanto

IN THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST is an event worth noting. It is just twenty years since Dr. Zamenhof, of Bielostok, in Russia, first announced his scheme of a universal language. Volapuk had proved a failure, and philologists all over Europe said it was useless to try to create an artificial language. Languages were living things, and must grow, like trees do. Neither kings, nor legislators, nor authors could compel or prevent the adoption of a new word, nor could anyone foretell whether a newly coined term would take root or not. In England Mr. Stead advocated Esperanto with his usual vehemence, and this was a serious handicap. But in spite of Volapuk, philologists, and Mr. Stead, Esperanto has made wonderful headway. There are clubs where it is practised throughout the Continent and in America and in this country also. It boasts of thirty periodicals; the Pope has commended it; and at Esperanto Congresses its adepts declare that they understand one another. Its construction is remarkably simple, scientific, and clever. Its vocabulary consists of only about 2,000 roots, most of which are intelligible at sight to a person with a fair knowledge of Latin and with a general idea of modern languages, and from these 2,000 roots it is estimated that 70,000 words—nouns, verbs, adjectives, adverbs, etc.—can be promptly formed by anyone who has studied the system for an hour or two. For example, to the root *am* (love) the addition of *o* makes the noun, of *a* the adjective, of *e* the adverb, of *i* the verb, and so on.

"Sanitas Disinfecting Fluid,"  
 "Sanitas Crude Disinfecting Fluid,"  
 "Sanitas Special Fluid,"  
 "Sanitas Disinfecting Oil,"  
 "Sanitas Okol Fluid,"  
 "Sanitas Bactox Fluid,"  
 "Sanitas Creocide Fluid,"  
 "Sanitas Soldis Fluid,"  
 "Sanitas Pinos Fluid,"  
 "Sanitas Sulphur Fumigating Candles,"  
 "Sanitas Sulphugators,"  
 "Sanitas Formic Sulphugators,"  
 "Sanitas Formic Lamps,"  
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## FLETCHERS' HYDROBROMATES.

The titles "Syr. Hydrobrom." and "Syr. Hydrobrom. c Strychnia" were originated by us in the year 1879 and can only be legitimately applied to FLETCHERS' HYDROBROMATES. Legal proceedings will be instituted against any firm or person dispensing or offering for sale fraudulent imitations of FLETCHERS' SYRUPS.

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## Editorial Comments.

### The Government Bill.

As foreshadowed in the Coloured Supplement of our Summer Issue, Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman on Friday, July 26, in making his statement regarding the business in the House of Commons, said that among the Government Bills which would not be proceeded with was the Poisons and Pharmacy Bill, "which," he added, "is opposed in certain quarters." Accordingly, before the House adjourned at seven minutes past eleven that evening, the order for the second reading of this Bill was read and discharged. Thus ends the second attempt of the present Government to amend the Pharmacy Acts. Last year a Bill similar to this Session's one passed through all stages in the House of Lords and was sent to the Commons, but was never read a second time. This Session's measure was expected to be more successful, because those who had charge of it lightened it by the supposed removal of contentious matter. Mr. Herbert Samuel introduced this Bill on February 22, and when the text of the measure was available it was seen that, far from making it less contentious, the persons responsible for the revision of the Bill had made it much more objectionable to chemists and druggists and pharmaceutical chemists, in so far as references to companies were deleted and the provisions as to conducting pharmacies had been allowed to remain. These originally were specially intended to secure the necessary personal supervision of businesses carried on by impersonal companies. As it was the intention of the Government from the moment that the Bill was introduced to have referred it to a Select Committee of fifteen members when it was read a second time, this blunder in drafting would have been remedied. It was also desired by the promoters of the Pharmacy Bill that their measure should be referred to the same Committee. In spite of the toleration of a Bill in other respects objectionable, the Prime Minister's confession about the independent opposition to it is significant. It really shows individual chemists what their attitude should be in the future towards legislation which perverts the existing principles of pharmacy law. We are among those who believe that



when the full power of the retail drug-trade of this country is exerted in St. Stephen's, although it may not secure the ideals at which chemists aim, it should suffice to prevent legislation inimical to their interests from going through Parliament. But before another attempt is made to introduce a departmental measure for the amendment of Acts of Parliament which affect an important community in Great Britain and Ireland, we suggest that the responsible Ministers should confer with the representatives of the statutory bodies who are entrusted with the administration of the law as it at present stands. Such consultation would have saved the introduction of so absurd a measure as was the Government Poisons and Pharmacy Bill of 1907. Ministers must now realise that their departmental advisers are not, in their proposed amendment of the Poisons Act, working for any clamant public requirement, but for a faction of distributors and manufacturers. The matter which really requires the urgent attention of the Government is the practice of pharmacy and the sale of poisons by companies. The company question as it affects the practice of medicine is still before the House of Commons, and the events of the present Session suggest the necessity for Government consideration of the whole subject of the incursion of companies into professions or callings where statute law imposes conditions of personal qualification. We are not sanguine that retail chemists would get much out of such an inquiry, except that companies could not carry on the business without the supervision of qualified chemists. The reservation of the title to individuals solely is, in view of the report on the Dental Companies Bill, more than doubtful; but there is reason to hope that the Legislature would stop the present absurd condition in which mere registration as a company enables a trading body to assume the title "chemist and druggist," whether or not a qualified chemist is employed. Our own supporters in Parliament are agreed upon this, and we do not think that any of them hope that the title will be withheld from companies whose businesses are *bona fide* conducted by qualified chemists. It is well to be clear on this point. The past Session has demonstrated that the reservation of titles to individual traders is a forlorn hope.

### The Japanese Pharmacopœia.

As mentioned last week in the Summer Issue of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, p. 133, the Yokohama Board of Trade published a statement on June 14 in regard to the new Japanese Pharmacopœia and the importation of chemicals, drugs, and medicines in accordance with it. Since then we have received the following letter from the Foreign Office, dated July 29:

SIR,—With reference to the letter from this Office of the 26th ultimo [See C. & D., July 6, p. 18], I am directed by Secretary Sir Edward Grey to transmit to you herewith for your information an extract from the "Japan Mail" of June 14 last regarding the new Japanese Pharmacopœia.

His Majesty's Chargé d'Affaires at Tokio, in a despatch dated the 21st ultimo, states that the delay in publication arises from the difficulty of correcting the proofs. The book, which will run into some four hundred pages, is naturally of a very technical nature, and every effort will be made to avoid inaccuracies. The Pharmaceutical Society of Japan is undertaking the translation, and although the Home Department will not guarantee its accuracy—it not being official—the Vice-Minister stated that the present translators might be considered experts, and, had it been intended to bring out an official version, would have been the persons employed to make it.

Mr. Lowther adds that with regard to the point made by the Japanese authorities that drugs were permitted to be sold up to January 1, 1908, without the stamp of the Sanitary

Laboratory, Mr. Sale, Chairman of the Foreign Board of Trade at Yokohama, had stated that this was true in theory, but as a matter of practice few people were willing to buy drugs without the mark. Mr. Sale has now had a further interview with the Vice-Minister of the Home Department, who assured him, as far as he could on his own responsibility, that drugs imported after July 1 under the old Pharmacopœia would continue to be stamped until the end of November. This practically amounts to a five months' extension, though January 1, 1908, still remains the date after which drugs under the old standards can no longer be sold.

The Vice-Minister has stated that he is ready to do all in his power to assist those foreigners in the trade who have felt aggrieved at the refusal to extend the time limit, but to grant such an extension was now an impossibility as the sanction of the Diet would have been required. Mr. Sale was much gratified at the friendly disposition shown by the Vice-Minister, and said that the proposed arrangement, if sanctioned, would be much appreciated by the foreign importers. In any case it was most satisfactory to know that a translation would appear in the course of the next two months, of which the Foreign Board of Trade has obtained permission to procure advance proofs of any special article required.—I am, Sir, yours, etc.

This letter makes the whole position decidedly clearer, and it is to be hoped that those directly interested in the exportation of drugs and chemicals to Japan will take advantage of the concession which Mr. Sale has obtained.

### Explosives.

THE thirty-first annual report of the inspectors of explosives contains a good deal of information interesting to those engaged in the explosives industry and a few points worth the attention of chemists. The report again registers a decrease in the number of fatal accidents in the dangerous trade of explosives-manufacture, and shows that good has been done by strictly enforcing precautionary measures, even if some inconvenience is caused to the business. In the report of the late Dr. Dupré, which forms one part of the Blue-book, is an interesting record of investigations carried on by the chemical adviser. The possibilities of the formation of an explosive mixture of petroleum-vapour and air from naphtha-soap stored in the hold of a ship were amply demonstrated, this work being the outcome of an explosion that occurred at Liverpool. The reason for the recent extensive seizures of cordite by the Government is shown in the chemical advisers' report. The beginning of the trouble was an accident at Treffgarne, when some of Messrs. Kynoch's gelignite exploded while being thawed in an ordinary warming-pan, and it was ultimately found not only to have been insufficiently purified, but also to have contained mercury. Special attention was thus called to the possible presence of mercury in other explosives. The mercury, added in the form of mercuric chloride, has, even when in extremely small quantities, a remarkable effect in prolonging, or masking, the heat-test. The effect is not due directly to the mercuric chloride, but to the metallic mercury derived from it by reducing-agents, practically always present in gun-cotton, notably metallic iron derived from the machinery during manufacture. This prolongation of the heat-test is not due to any preservative effect of the bichloride, and the evolution of nitrous vapours takes place in the presence of the bichloride exactly as it does when no bichloride is present. Some of the metallic mercury, however, produced as above explained, volatilises at the temperature of the heat-test, and combines with the iodine liberated by the nitrous fumes, thus preventing the formation of iodide of starch. Originally, no doubt, the bichloride was introduced with the object of raising the heat-test of the explosive, perhaps in

the mistaken view that the higher test indicated greater stability. This, however, is not the case. On the contrary, there is some evidence to show that it rather reduces the stability. The addition of bichloride of mercury thus raises the heat-test without increasing the stability of the explosive, and an insufficiently purified explosive may therefore pass the heat-test which, without such addition, would have been rejected. On this account the addition of bichloride of mercury or of any other material which has the effect of masking the heat-test has always been prohibited by the Home Office. It is stated that the German Government favours the addition of bichloride of mercury to service cotton so as to prevent wet cotton becoming mouldy, but Dr. Dupré states that well-made gun-cotton, when kept from contact with materials liable to become mouldy—wood, for example—shows practically no such tendency. The test for mercury generally recommended—viz., placing a small particle of gold-leaf in the vapour evolved from the explosive at a temperature of from 70° to 80° C. and testing the gold-leaf for mercury—was not found to give very satisfactory results, and, after trying various chemical tests, a spectroscopic method was finally adopted. This method, besides greater delicacy, has the additional advantage over the test above described that it detects mercuric chloride as well as metallic mercury. The details of the method are promised for another report. It is satisfactory to note that accidents through using calcium carbide or acetylene are rarer now than was formerly the case, the two fatal accidents referred to in the report being due apparently to sufficient care not being taken to free the generating-apparatus of air.

### “Patents” in Germany.

THE question of dealing effectively in Germany with what is called there the “secret remedy nuisance” has long been considered. Our simple method of making such articles a source of income to the State, and leaving the rest to the purchaser, is much too elementary to satisfy the fatherly form of government prevalent in Germany. Although the first part of the British system—viz., the revenue—appeals to many, what the German legislator most desires is to safeguard the citizen from imposition and possible danger. In this endeavour the Bundesrat, on May 23, 1903, agreed to a list of 95 secret remedies, with which no recommendation, testimonial, or letter of thanks referring to the curative properties of the preparation could be given, and the Apotheker was required to assure himself that no such remedies contain any drug which cannot be sold except upon a prescription.

From the beginning this has proved an abortive measure; it affected few preparations, and many manufacturers by the simple expedient of changing the name, or slightly altering the composition of their panacea, were able to evade the law. More drastic and effective steps were then taken by prohibiting the “public advertisement” of such preparations. The different interpretations possible of this seemingly simple term have led to many peculiar decisions, but they have not made the path of the “patent” maker easier, and Apothekers and health authorities have assisted the depopularising more by publishing in the daily press warnings against the use of certain advertised preparations, condemned as swindles or injurious to health. An active campaign is also being carried on against quackery, which in recent years has attained flourishing dimensions, owing to the fact that as the sick clubs force the doctors to prescribe as little or as cheaply as possible,

many patients of this class find things more congenial to them when they consult a quack doctor, who by his pompous manner and long words greatly impresses them. In this respect Saxony is a specially favoured State, being well blessed with a formidable list of plasters, ointments, and blood-cleansing teas coming within the meaning of the law, as well as a large proportion of nature-doctors and urine-gazers, who, from the appearance of the urine, determine the nature of the patient's illness and the methods to be adopted for its cure. These have found adherents even amongst the highest classes. For some time past notices have appeared announcing the forthcoming promulgation of fresh regulations dealing with this question; new and drastic measures were to be enforced to stamp out practically anything in the nature of a secret remedy. The new list of secret remedies has now been published and comes into force on October 1, 1907. It falls far short of rumour, being simply a copy of the old list, with additions to two of its paragraphs and an increase of fifty-eight preparations. It is substantially as follows:—

On the receipt and the wrappers of the preparations mentioned on the list, the name of the same as well as of the maker, and also of the seller, must be clearly shown and the sale-price given.

It is forbidden to include in any manner testimonials, letters of thanks, or other recommendations ascribing a curative or healing action to the preparation in question.

The Apotheker is bound to assure himself as to how the sale of the remedies mentioned on the list is affected by the regulations concerning the sale of powerful drugs; as regards those enumerated in Table B he must demand the production of a prescription, and in case of doubt with regard to those of Table A being in accordance with these regulations he is empowered in such cases to demand the doctor's prescription; such preparations must further bear the inscription “only to be sold upon a prescription.”

The public advertisement of the remedies enumerated in this list is forbidden. This applies to advertisements referring to pamphlets which contain commendations of such remedies, and the application of these rules is to be enforced when the name of the remedy is changed, without its composition undergoing a material alteration.

The last two points are the additions introduced. The list now includes 153 preparations, thirty of which may only be dispensed upon a prescription (Table B). Among the latter may be mentioned:—

Tucker's Asthma-cure	Blair's gout and rheumatic pills
Battle's Bromidia	Kidd's remedy
Ayer's cathartic pills	Morison's pills
Coza-powder	Williams's pink pills
Laton's remedy	Albert's remedy
Winter's nature health restorer	Vixol

The following are among the articles in Table A which do not require the production of a prescription:—

Anticelta-tablets	Smith's gloria tonie
Pastor König's nerve-tonic	Ray's nervol and pills
Hair's asthma-cure	Mother Seigel's pills and syrup
Warner's safe remedies	Beecham's pills
Elliman's universal embrocation (excepting for horses)	Ayer's sarsaparilla

### Warning.

We learn that Messrs. Sri Ram & Co., 273 Chawri Bazar, Delhi, India, have written to several “Chemist and Druggist” advertisers, asking them to forward goods and to draw upon THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST for them. We have to state that we know nothing whatever about the firm, who have no authority to use our name, and any business firm at home who execute orders for them must do so entirely at their own risk.

### Spectacle Supply.

The Education Committee of the London County Council are stated to be about to exclude from their schools children



whose eyesight is defective, but whose parents neglect to obtain glasses. The Council are then to prosecute the parents for not sending the children to school! Chemist-opticians who are acquainted with the advice given to the poor parents—to send the children to a hospital or a medical man, and on no account to patronise an optician—might do worse than communicate with the London County Council, through the Society of Chemist-Opticians or otherwise, and point out the paltry spirit that the advisers of the Council are displaying in this matter. Perhaps Mr. R. A. Robinson, who is a prominent councillor, could be induced to champion the cause of the chemist-opticians—he has often professed and shown a desire to help his fellow-chemists.

#### Board of Health Diarrhoea-mixture.

Many years ago the Board of Inland Revenue approved of a label for the cholera and diarrhoea mixture prepared according to the prescription of the Board of Health, whereby the mixture might be sold unstamped. Since the Sanguinetti decision they have modified this old rule to the extent of requiring a reference on the label to the published formula. The label given in "Pharmaceutical Formulas II.," p. 259, accords with this ruling, and on several occasions we have in our legal queries mentioned the necessity for a reference, the Board having specifically declined to permit omission of the reference. The Secretary of the Chemists' Defence Association informs us that he has recently corresponded with the Board on the matter, consequent on a penalty being demanded from a member. The Board have waived the claim in this case, and consent to regard the expression "Board of Health Formula" on the label "as a sufficient indication of the composition of the mixture within the meaning of the statutory exemption in favour of known, admitted, and approved remedies," but this refers only to the particular case, and such a reference as "Pharmaceutical Formulas 66" is necessary.

#### Men of Science as Drinkers.

Sir James Crichton Browne has got some newspaper notoriety this week by stating at the annual dinner of the Medico-Psychological Association, where eighty-four were present, that only 5 or 6 per cent. had declined alcohol altogether, and all the rest—94 per cent.—had partaken of alcohol in some form. He also added that he dined a fortnight previously at the table of Sir Andrew Noble with eighteen of the leading men of science of the day, from the venerable Lord Kelvin downwards, and not one of them declined alcohol. We wonder why Sir James Crichton Browne made these statements publicly. Surely he has been long enough connected with lunacy to know that asylums are to a large extent filled with weak-minded men and women who have given way to alcohol in excess. There are plenty more outside asylums who are glad to have Sir James's men of science as an excuse for another drop, thus helping them on the road to some asylum. However much a man like Sir James Crichton Browne may qualify statistical statements about alcohol there can never be conveyed to the weak-minded sot, who uses such statistics as excuse, that the self-control and will-power inherent in successful men of science tell them when to stop; and it is the absence of these that cultivates drinkers.

#### Incorrect Dispensing.

A careful dispenser always makes sure of the capacity of bottles which are used for dispensing mixtures and other liquids. An 8-oz. bottle should be approximately of that capacity, but when an 8-oz. mixture has to be dispensed the mixture should be made up to 8 oz. in a graduated measure. This is not always done in the City of London, for Dr. W. Collingridge, the medical officer of health, in his last report

to the Council mentions that under the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts seven prescriptions were given to chemists to dispense, and in six cases there was so-called sophistication—viz., deficiency of potassium iodide, cinchona alkaloids, or ferrous carbonate. Two cases are to be referred to the City Solicitor, and as to others Dr. Collingridge says:

Investigation showed that in the case of three samples the deficiency of the active principles was probably due to a careless system of dispensing which is becoming common. The correct quantity of the drug is measured or weighed, but the water is simply added in amount sufficient to fill the bottle, the capacity of which is assumed to be accurate. This is a dangerous assumption. As a matter of fact, one sample of reputed 6-oz. bottles was found to contain on an average  $5\frac{1}{2}$  dr. in excess of this quantity, equal to 11.25 per cent. It is clear that if the dose be measured the quantity of the drug will be diminished to this extent. The essential of dispensing is accuracy, and this can only be ensured by measuring the amount of water as well as the drugs. Inasmuch as it is clear that there was no intention on the part of the chemists in the above-mentioned cases to in any way defraud or deceive the public, and that the error was due to want of thought, no proceedings are to be taken; but the attention of dispensing chemists in the City is to be directed to the importance of the point by the issue of a circular letter.

In accordance with instructions Dr. Collingridge has this week issued a circular letter to retail chemists in the City embodying these remarks, and adding: "I have been instructed to direct your attention to the importance of this point, which, if not carefully observed by yourself and your assistants, may render you liable to proceedings under the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts." We think these observations may be applied more widely than the district for which they are specially intended. The Sale of Food and Drugs Acts are capable of assisting vendors, and this is a case in which chemists get a warning about a custom which would not be adopted if it were generally felt that it tends to error.

### The Week's Poisonings.

REPORTS of fourteen fatal cases of poisoning have reached us during the week, ten of them being with scheduled poisons. Potassium cyanide was taken by a Clerkenwell gilder and plater, the poison being one that is freely used in his business.—Arsenic in the form of sheep-dip was taken inadvertently by Thomas Meadows, of Stanford Rivers, who mistook it for cold tea.—Mr. John Thomas Bickford, a retired chemist, of Exmouth, poisoned himself with chloroform while temporarily insane.—An old woman at Grimsby who dreaded having to go to the workhouse committed suicide with laudanum. Another laudanum death at Cleethorpes was remarkable for the long time that elapsed between taking the poison and death.—At Bourne, Lincolnshire, a young girl took oxalic acid and died. Her lover, who seems to have taken some of the poison at the same time, is recovering. The acid was purchased at Melton Mowbray.—Two cases of carbolic-acid poisoning are recorded; in one case a farmer took the poison, the Coroner remarking that carbolic acid can be easily obtained as it is not in the first part of the Schedule. An inmate of the Stafford Lunatic Asylum suffering from melancholia was the other carbolic victim.—A death from Easton's syrup tabloids is referred to in another column.—The unscheduled poisons which caused deaths were spirit of salt, ammonia, sulphonal, "lythol," and salt of lemon. The hydrochloric acid was in an aerated-water bottle, but seems to have been intentionally taken.—The case of sulphonal poisoning was one investigated by Dr. Danford Thomas. The deceased woman had got in the habit of taking tabloids of sulphonal and bromide of potash; four bottles were found in her room. Such poisons, said the Coroner, would not be supplied in large quantity by an ordinary chemist and druggist, who would only supply them on a medical man's prescription, but he believed these poisons could now be purchased at cash stores in large quantities.—The "lythol" was taken by an Ilford milliner, who seems to have suffered from depression. The salt of lemon was taken by a young married woman at Royston, who told Mr. G. A. Pickering, from whom the poison was obtained, that it was wanted for cleaning-purposes.



## The British Association.

THE seventy-seventh annual meeting of this Association opened at Leicester on Wednesday evening, when Sir David Gill, K.C.B., LL.D., D.Sc., President, delivered an address. Sir David was formerly Astronomer Royal in Cape Colony, and his address was purely astronomical. In the first part of it he dealt with the science of measurement, pointing out that our present standards are entirely arbitrary, and that definite standards, such as the wave-length of the red line of the spectrum of cadmium, should be adopted. A beginning has been made in this by workers attached to the International Bureau of Weights and Measures. Sir David also referred to the great African arc of meridian, the measurement of which has progressed considerably since the Association met in South Africa, thanks to a suggestion by Sir George Darwin, which resulted in a contribution of funds from the Royal and other Societies. He proceeded to speak about the great fundamental unit of astronomy, the solar parallax, of the world of stars, and the comparative state of astronomy in the northern and southern hemispheres, interesting passages occurring in regard to the Southern Cross. In one passage on the velocity of the sun's motion in space, he said it now seems almost certain that this velocity lies between 18 and 20 kilometres per second. He also spoke about the apparent brightness and distance of stars, and discussed the density of stellar distribution at different distances from the sun, and concluded with suggestions as to the future course of research in astronomy. In the course of his peroration he said:

Whence have come the two vast streams of matter out of which have been evolved these stars that now move through space in such majestic procession?

The hundreds of millions of stars that comprise these streams, are they the sole ponderable occupants of space? However vast may be the system to which they belong, that system itself is but a speck in illimitable space; may it not be but one of millions of such systems that pervade the infinite?

We do not know.

"Canst thou by searching find out God? Canst thou find out the Almighty unto perfection?"

### SECTIONAL ADDRESSES.

Professor A. Smithells, F.R.S., delivered his address to the Chemical Section on Thursday. It was on the topic of flame, but included some general observations on the science as a whole, in the course of which the effects of radio-energy on the atomic theory were alluded to directly rather than indirectly, the Professor concluding:

That the atomic theory stands to-day as an indispensable instrument for productive chemical work; it has neither had its day nor ceased to be. To chemists it has always been the same; what they have done to it has been external; they have given it, vaguely perhaps, a charge of electricity, a store of energy; they have attached the hooks or rods of valency, but they have not meddled with its interior. We are now called upon by chemical considerations of change of composition, as well as by other considerations more reconducive, to subdivide our atom, to credit it with an unsuspected store of energy, to consider it a congeries of unsubstantial electrons. We should wish, of course, to know that the evidence is good enough, but otherwise there can be no possible objection from the chemists' side; it will undo nothing that has been done, and we may have good hopes that it will lead to the doing of many new things in chemistry.

Professor J. B. Farmer, M.A., F.R.S., President of the Botanical Section, devoted himself to reflections on some of the aspects of botany that are often not seriously regarded. In this he traversed some of the ground covered in his recent lecture to the Chemical Society, holding that botanical problems resolve themselves more and more into questions of chemistry and physics, and it is only by the help of these elder branches of science that the accurate formulation, to say nothing of the final solution, of the problems will be achieved.

**CITRIC ACID.**—A French report of July 22 states that manufacturers have not yet fixed the price for next year, but they imply that much higher quotations are to be expected.

## More from Manchester.

The meeting of the British Pharmaceutical Conference in Manchester concluded on Friday, July 26, with the visit to Messrs. Crosfield's Soapworks at Warrington, which is the subject of a separate article. Here we mention a few events which have not yet been recorded fully.

\* \* \*

The Mayor of Salford's garden party was held in Buile Hill Park—a beautiful place—and the weather was fine. The Mayor and Mayoress had invited some 2,000 guests, and good humour reigned supreme. An innocent *faux pas* on the part of the caterers was the cause of subdued mirth. In the front of all the refreshment tables were syphons of soda-water, lemonade, and other aerated beverages bearing the legend "Boots" for all the world to see. Chemists looked askance at one another and at the syphons; the more courageous smiled and pressed the tap, but the rigidly pharmaceutical scowled—and asked for claret-cup. Mr. Cleworth took quite a number of interesting group photographs, some of which are reproduced. On the same day (Wednesday) the ladies had visited the Assize Courts, the Whitworth Institute, Peel Park Museum, Reference Library, and the Royal Exchange. In the evening (at 9 P.M.) they with their male appendages went to the Hippodrome. The committee had secured some 300 seats, and the Hippodrome never had a fuller or more appreciative audience. The Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress of Manchester and the Mayor and Mayoress of Salford, each with a party, were present, and few conferencers were absent from the excellent variety performance provided by the management.

\* \* \*

Three of the groups on the opposite page were taken by Mr. Cleworth for the C. & D. at the garden party at Buile Hill Park, Salford. The group at the top is composed of Scotchmen with the exception of Mr. Robert Wright and Mr. J. C. Pentney, although the former may in a senso be regarded as a Scotch pharmacist, seeing that he passed the Major in Edinburgh. The names, reading from left to right, are: Standing—Messrs. J. W. Sutherland (Glasgow), W. P. Wilson (Haddington), A. Fraser (Paisley), J. Harkness (Edinburgh), W. B. Cowie (Edinburgh), W. Chalmers (London), M. Macfarlane (Forfar), J. C. Pentney (London). Seated—J. Rutherford Hill (Edinburgh), W. L. Currie (Glasgow), R. Wright (Buxton), G. Lunan (Edinburgh), J. P. Gilmour (Glasgow), and W. F. Hay (Aberdeen).

The central group consists of Mr. I. Bourdas, Mr. W. A. H. Naylor (Past-President of the B.P.C.), Mr. R. Wright (the new President), Mr. Thomas Tyrer (this year's President), Mr. G. S. Woolley (President of the Local Committee), and Mr. J. R. Young (President of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain).

The smaller group at the bottom of the page consists of (standing) Messrs. H. E. Boorne (Bristol), J. Harkness, J. W. Bowen (London), W. L. Howie (London). Those seated are Messrs. F. W. Ashton (Croydon), G. S. Woolley (with his little grandchild), T. Tyrer and R. Feaver Clarke (Gravesend).

The little group on the right was taken after lunch at Messrs. Crosfield's works at Warrington on July 26, and shows Mr. Crosfield, M.P. (the central figure), enjoying a quiet chat.

\* \* \*

The morning of the Thursday excursion opened badly. The rain came down in torrents as the conferencers with coats, waterproofs, umbrellas, and so forth assembled at the Victoria Station. The committee looked dismal, but at Preston their countenances, and the weather, cleared a little. There a telegram awaited Mr. Kirkby from Windermere saying "Weather fair, promising well." The word of promise was not broken, for by the time Lakeside was reached the sun had begun to shine. The sail up the lake was delightful, and at Ambleside there were actually complaints of the heat.

\* \* \*

At Ambleside the genius for organisation displayed by the Manchester men was again in evidence. It appears that the party was far too large for any local caterer to undertake; so the luncheon arrangements were entrusted to a Manchester caterer, who sent waiters, marquee, flooring, viands, beverages, and everything else up to Ambleside, and he did it extremely well. After this well-served and much-enjoyed repast Mr. Tyrer again thanked the local committee in the name of the members of the Conference. He began by referring to the "centurion in authority," Mr. George Woolley, and his speech embraced each member of the committees and culminated in a touchingly graceful peroration in Mr. Tyrer's most distinctive style. Mr. Woolley's reply was characteristic of the self-effacing character of that charming man. He had done nothing, he said; the whole credit was







entirely due to Mr. Kirkby, Mr. Kirkby's devoted wife, and the other members of the committee.

\* \* \*

After luncheon coaches took the party for a delightful drive to Grasmere, by way of Clappersgate, Skelwith, and Redbank. At Grasmere the fine old church was visited, and in the churchyard all had a look at Wordsworth's grave. The route was a circular one, the return journey being made to Ambleside by Rydal Water and Fox Howe. In case there should be any tedium during the coach journey, Mr. W. Griffiths Hughes had prepared the following acrostic for the delectation of the conferencers:

#### BEFORE AND AFTER.

A, is the Ass—Oeation I mean;  
B, is the Business for which they convene;  
C, is the Confabulation they seek;  
D, the Duration, just short of a week;  
E, is for Eight of the clock in the morning;  
F, is the Flurry, for stewards are calling;  
G, is the Ghost that disturbeth our slumber;  
H, is for Hour, mighty early the number.  
I, is for If on the lake we'd be rocked,  
J, is the Jump we must give when we're knocked.  
K, Kinematics, of motion, the science;  
L, is for Lazy-bones, showing defiance.  
M, is for Many things down on the list.  
N, is for Nothing, the only one missed;  
O, for some Oaths to which we aspired.  
P, for this Prattle of which you are tired.  
Q, for the Quiet we look to with pleasure.  
R, Reminiscences, talked of at leisure.  
S, is the Speed that we move in the North;  
T, for the Thoughts that these lines have brought forth.  
U, Undenially honoured our city.  
V, by our Visitors, learned and witty.  
W, your Wish that the end I would reach.  
X, for the Xerium given to each.  
Y, for the Yearning you have, my dear friend,  
Z, for the Zany, who's now at an end.

W. G. H.

\* \* \*

The return by yacht to Lakeside was speedily and safely accomplished, and tea was served in the huge pavilion overlooking the lake. After tea the pleasure-sated party betook themselves once more to their saloons in the special waiting for them, and Manchester was reached about 9.35 p.m. The day, like all the other days, passed off without a hitch.

\* \* \*

The ladies who attended the Conference meeting were high in praise of the way the ladies' committee, under the presidency of Miss Woolley, had looked after their comfort. Several ladies who had tasted the Conference for the first time vowed it would not be their last, and their lords were perfectly resigned.

\* \* \*

The pictures on page 223 are also the work of Mr. Cleworth. The top coach photographed during the whole-day excursion to Windermere shows Mr. and Mrs. Franklin on the front seat, while among those further back are Miss Woolley (President of the Ladies' Committee) and Miss M. E. Pidd (Hon. Secretary). Dr. W. H. Martindale and Mrs. Martindale are standing in front of the coach. The central group was taken at Messrs. Crossfield's works during the display given by the fire-brigade, to which we refer on another page. The group of charabancs at the bottom of p. 223 was taken at the Prince of Wales's Hotel, Grasmere. A good many of the portraits can easily be recognised. Mr. W. W. Savage (Brighton) is standing in front of the right-hand coach.

#### THE SUNDERLAND CHEMISTS' ASSOCIATION.

met on Monday evening, July 22, and the official report was received too late for inclusion in our Summer Issue. The President (Mr. T. Walton) was in the chair. The business done was chiefly of local interest. Mr. Carr, of Washington, was elected a member, and at the next meeting Mr. Stephens, of Vilette Road, will come up for election. A committee was appointed to arrange for the examination of apprentices who are to compete for the copy of Remington's "Pharmacy," presented by Messrs. Burroughs Wellcome & Co. It was decided to supply analyses of prescriptions for the B.P. as requested by Mr. Walter Hills, Chairman of the Committee of Reference in Pharmacy. This matter was fully dealt with in our Summer Issue. Federation re-organisation and the Pharmaceutical Society's "Codex" were also mentioned, and the date fixed for the annual dinner of the Association—viz., Wednesday, November 27.

#### B.M.A. Exhibition.

THE seventy-fifth annual meeting of the British Medical Association is being held this week at Exeter, and the accommodation of the beautiful old city is being taxed to the utmost. The whole place seems given over to the Association, and the members appear to have the right of access to all the antiquarian sights in which the city is so rich. The business programme is sandwiched between social engagements of a most ambitious kind, much as was the case last week with the British Pharmaceutical Conference. In connection with the meeting there is an exhibition of foods, drugs, and instruments, which, besides affording an opportunity of bringing the various articles under the notice of medical men, contributes, we imagine, to the financial assets of the Association. The display, which is being participated in by about a hundred exhibitors, is housed in the Victoria Hall, Queen Street, and whilst not disclosing any startling novelties, has about it certain features which should attract the medical *clientèle* for whom it is primarily intended.

#### DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.

Among the wholesale druggists who are exhibiting, the first place ought to be given to EVANS, GADD & Co., LTD., whose headquarters are at Exeter; this giving the company an advantage in regard to representation. The display is almost entirely pharmaceutical, the feature being *liq. violæ glucosidi*, in regard to which specially prepared literature and samples are being distributed. Physiologically tested *ext. ergot. liq.*, *tinct. digitalis*, *tinct. scillæ*, and *tinct. strophanthi* are interesting the doctors, who readily grasp the fact that the test is really the best guarantee of activity that can be offered. There are also shown five aqueous tinctures which are of the same alkaloidal strength as the Pharmacopœia preparations, but, of course, much cheaper. They are much favoured by dispensing doctors. Chemists with a doctor's trade should bear in mind the "Practitioner's" day-book, specially designed and made by the company for the purpose. C. J. HEWLETT & SON are in an annexe to which visitors do not always penetrate. They are showing a wide range of drugs and instruments. The former include chocettes (compressed tablets with a chocolate basis), *lin. betulæ co.* (with oil of sweet birch as the active ingredient), and *iodermiol* (a non-staining iodine preparation). The new instruments are Duke's uterine dilator (an improvement on the Hegar dilator) and a post-nasal syringe designed by Dr. Burton-Brown. We ought also to mention the convenient little hot-water bath for melting Unna's pastes, which should simplify the use of these convenient dermatological applications. WYLEY'S, LTD., have a stand near the entrance, the feature of which is a dispensing cabinet fitted complete for a surgery; it sells at thirty guineas complete. The company are distributing a souvenir of the exhibition which those who receive it will keep, as it contains on alternate pages views of Coventry, to which attention has recently been attracted by reason of the pageant preparations. PARKE, DAVIS & Co. are making a special display of obstetric bags and medicine-cases for medical men; the "Yachtmobile" case is, however, for those of the laity who take pleasure in yachting or motoring, which, judging from the variety of the drugs and dressings which the case contains, must be among the most risky forms of amusement. Mr. Maben is giving well-appreciated lectures on the opsonic index and the preparations of serums in a miniature lecture-theatre at the rear of the drug-exhibits. OPPENHEIMER, SON & Co., LTD., among several recent introductions, showed our representative some of the new "Pulvettes" which the company are bringing out. These are in appearance like pearl-coated pills, but pressed between the finger and thumb they fall to powder, thus at once answering the only serious objection to compressed drugs. Pulvettes are made by special machinery, and seem worthy of a career of usefulness equal to that of palatinoids. Colonel Lambkin's intra-muscular injection creams, recently referred to in this journal, are being shown, and the interesting renaglandin dressing which is such an efficient substitute for the older hæmostatic dressings. FAIRCHILD BROS. & FOSTER's stand is equipped with a good array of their specialities in animal-ferment medicaments.







The absorbing topic is the pancreatic-extract treatment of cancerous growths, useful service being done by the distribution of reprints of published accounts of researches. A supplementary list of the special preparations is being given to doctors, and should cause a demand from chemists by medical customers, with whom the treatment of cancer cases has been up to now a heart-rending failure. ARMOUR & Co., LTD., have a wide range of animal-products, and are distributing literature to medical men on suprarenalin therapy and the trypsin treatment of cancer. A new combination of bone-marrow is a perle containing  $\frac{1}{8}$  grain of ferri arsenias and 15 grains of bone-marrow. Elixir of enzymes is a digestive liquid, at the same time palatable and moderately priced. The BAYER Co., LTD., are showing alypin, aspirin, citarin, helmitol, heroin, jothion, mesotan, protargol, sojodin, somatose, tannigen, theocin-sodium acetate, and veronal. MEISTER, LUCIUS & BRUNING, LTD., have a large number of modern therapeutical agents, synthetic suprarenin being one of the most interesting from a chemical point of view. Ruppel's meningococcus serum is in demand just now as a remedial agent for epidemic spotted fever—it is claimed to be a specific. The SACHARIN CORPORATION, LTD., are exhibiting novocain, which is a good local anæsthetic. Mr. Jos. Flach, representing POULENC FRERES, shows stovaine, Billon's ovo, lecithin, atoxyl, glycerophosphates and cacodylates. The advantages of stovaine over cocaine are small toxicity, chemical stability, and moderate price. KNOLL & Co. have some of the newest medicaments, an interesting one being bromural, which, as a nerve-sedative and mild hypnotic stands between the bromides and valerian preparations and hypnotics. Santyl, the salicylic ester of santalol to which we have referred on several occasions, is becoming more appreciated in the treatment of acute gonorrhœa. Knoll's "Materia Medica" is the title of a booklet which was prepared especially for presentation at the Exeter meeting—it deals with the specialities of the firm. REBMAN, LTD., are showing principally books, but also various serums, including an anti-meningococcic serum. The MALTINE MANUFACTURING Co., LTD., exhibit maltine preparations—maltine with creosote is the newest—and Carnrick's pectonoids. The DENVER CHEMICAL MANUFACTURING Co. show antiphlogistine; C. H. PHILLIPS CHEMICAL Co., milk of magnesia, phospho-muriate of quinine, compound and digestive cocoa; the ANGLIER CHEMICAL Co., LTD., Angier's emulsion; and BLOOMFIELD & Co., albene.

#### FOOD AND DRINKS.

There is a good variety of infants' and invalids' foods, most of the exhibitors having advertising novelties which chemists should inquire about. The exhibitors are CALLARD & Co. (starchless and sugarless foods), NESTLÉ & ANGLO-SWISS CONDENSED MILK Co. (Milo Food); MANHU FOOD Co., LTD.; INTERNATIONAL PLASMON, LTD.; HORLICK'S FOOD Co.; MELLIN'S FOOD, LTD.; THEINHARDT'S FOOD Co., LTD.; VAN ABBOTT & SONS (diabetic foods); PEEK, FREAN & Co., LTD. (Tilia preparations); the AYLESBURY DAIRY Co., LTD.; KEEN, ROBINSON & Co., LTD.; BRAND & Co., LTD. (meat jellies and juices); LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT Co., LTD. (Oxo, with a stuffed ox as an attraction); VIROL, LTD. (with more photographic examples of the restorations effected on rickety children); MIOL MANUFACTURING Co., LTD.; CABBURY BROS., LTD. (dairy milk chocolate and Bournville cocoa are the newest); and J. S. FRY & SONS, LTD.

In the beverage and mineral-water section are the APOLLINARIS Co.; PERRIER; FRIEDRICHSHALL; CAMWAL, LTD.; INGRAM & ROYLE; FELTOL & SMITH, LTD., and A. RIDDLE & Co., LTD. The municipalities of Buxton, Harrogate, and Leamington make advertisement of the medicinal baths for which these towns are famed.

#### DISINFECTANTS.

These are represented by SANITAS Co., LTD., who show a new portable hand-spray for the use of local authorities; JEYES' SANITARY COMPOUNDS Co., LTD.; and the CHINOSOL HYGIENIC Co.

#### INSTRUMENTS AND DRESSINGS.

ALLEN & HANBURYS, LTD., have a full line of aseptic furniture, much of it made in the attractive phosphor-bronze, sterilisers and operation-tables taking up much of the space. The Tetra dressings are new, the edges of the material being woven. S. MAW, SON & SONS have a large

display of instruments, and another stand devoted to operation-room furniture. PHILIP HARRIS & Co.'s, LTD., exhibit consists of a "Perfectum" surgery drug-cabinet, a surgery couch, bacteriological cabinet, and a selection of surgical instruments. Orthopaedic apparatus is also a feature. CROYDEN & Co., LTD., have a new suspensory bandage, known as the Marshall suspender—it is claimed to be the most comfortable there is. The catheters and kidney-explorers, which are this firm's speciality, are also shown, as well as Barker's vibrators. DOWN BROS., LTD., show instruments and operation-tables. THOMAS HAWKSLEY specialises in blood-pressure apparatus, there being no fewer than four kinds of the Riva Rocci sphygmomanometer. In blood-diagnosis apparatus there are six different hæmoglobinometers, and four kinds of hæmocytometers. Antiphones—cones of wax and wool—are for fitting into the ear for deadening sounds. REYNOLDS & BRANSON, LTD., in the annexe, exhibit many useful medical and surgical requirements, the most interesting, perhaps, being the chrometer (for determining creatinin, glucose, and indican in urine), and the Rystos first-aid case (for motorists, volunteers, and workmen). An amusing series of post-cards of don'ts for mothers and nurses, illustrated by the late Fred Reynolds, tickled the fancy of many medical visitors. Mr. G. H. ZEAL has an exhibit of clinical thermometers which covers the whole range of these instruments. The most interesting part of the exhibit was probably the demonstrations of thermometer graduation, which reveals an extraordinary degree of accuracy in this operation. The LIVERPOOL LINT Co. show all kinds of dressings, including compressed bandages, cotton-wool, lints, and sanitary towels. The SANITARY WOOD-WOOL Co., LTD., exhibit Hartmann's wood-wool preparations. Other exhibitors in this section are ARNOLD & SONS; the HOLBORN SURGICAL INSTRUMENT, Co., LTD.; J. WEISS & SON, LTD.; MAYER & MELTZER; GEO. GALE & SONS, LTD.; MEDICAL SUPPLY ASSOCIATION; EQUIPOISE COUCH Co.; and DOWSING RADIANT HEAT Co., LTD.

#### ELECTRICAL APPARATUS.

Some beautiful apparatus is shown in connection with the production of x-rays and for use in electro-therapeutics. W. WATSON & SONS exhibit an intensified induction-coil working in conjunction with a moto-magnetic interrupter, by means of which the remarkable short-exposure radiographs of Dr. Knox and Mr. Pearce have been taken. MARCONI'S WIRELESS TELEGRAPH Co., LTD., show coils for x-ray work, and a new high-frequency apparatus in which the frequency of the current can be accurately regulated. HARRY W. COX, LTD., have several novelties in electrical apparatus, including the trough mercury-jet interrupter, which works either from the mains or batteries; a shield for use when treating ringworm with x-rays, and a new quartz-lamp for the light-cure of lupus. The SANITAS ELECTRICAL Co., LTD., and A. E. DEAN were also showing electrical apparatus.

There were several publishers of medical books represented—S. APPLETON, H. K. LEWIS, W. B. SAUNDERS Co., BALE, SONS & DANIELSSON, LTD., and REBMAN, LTD. SLACK & BROWNLOW were exhibiting filters, and there were a few other exhibitors on the borderline of the C. & D.'s sphere of influence.

## Recent Wills.

ALDERMAN JAMES LIEBIG MUSPRATT, of Corniot, Flint, who died on May 14, left estate valued at 25,711*l.* 6*s.* 2*d.* gross, including 16,402*l.* 8*s.* 1*d.* in net personality.

MR. BENJAMIN WILSON ROULSTON, of Goole, Yorks, formerly in business as a chemist, who died on May 10, left estate of the gross value of 8,248*l.* 10*s.* 2*d.* and 6,515*l.* 19*s.* 8*d.* net.

THE late Mr. George Johnson, retired chemist, Edgbaston, Birmingham, formerly of Sutton Coldfield, left estate of the gross value of 1,081*l.* 5*s.* 3*d.*, of which 941*l.* 7*s.* 7*d.* is net personality.

MR. RICHARD FRESHFIELD REYNOLDS, of Hill Carr, Ilkley, Yorks, director of Messrs. Reynolds & Branson, Ltd., Leeds, who died on June 1, left estate of the gross value of 13,085*l.* 13*s.* 2*d.*, of which the net personality has been sworn at 12,815*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* Probate of his will, dated July 17, 1899, has been granted to his widow, Mrs. Amy Dora Reynolds, the sole executrix, to whom he left the whole of his property.



## B.P.C. Visit to Crosfield's.

"CROSFIELD'S is Warrington and Warrington is Crosfield's" was the remark of a lady Conference visitor to one of the *C. & D.* staff who journeyed from Euston on Friday with a party of guests of Messrs. J. Crosfield & Sons and the Erasmic Co., Ltd., the day being a fitting termination to the technical and social proceedings of the British Pharmaceutical Conference at Manchester. The party from the latter city arrived in Warrington between 10 and 11 A.M., and saw over the works before the London party arrived at 1 o'clock, when all sat down together to luncheon. They were welcomed by Mr. A. H. Crosfield, M.P., at the top of the grand staircase of the new general offices, which is shown on this page. These offices have been completed since we described the Crosfield Works a year ago. The style is a Georgian phase of the Italian Renaissance, the exterior being faced with Ruabon bricks, relieved with Shrewsbury stone. The façade is imposing. The main doorway gives access by a vestibule and corridor to the grand staircase, which are panelled in polished mahogany, a mode of decoration continued on the first floor, where the staircase expands into a spacious hall surrounded by an arched corridor, into which opens the directors' offices, board rooms, waiting and interviewing rooms, etc., as well as the general office. The ceiling of this staircase hall is elaborately vaulted, and the central space containing the staircase is surmounted by a richly coloured dome of stained glass, in the design of which are figures of Chemical Industry, Commerce, and Science. The general office is a striking and spacious apartment, 143 ft. long, beautifully fitted in mahogany; altogether this new building is a noteworthy architectural feature, and to the business eye it says much. The workmen's dining-hall was the scene of the luncheon to the Conference and London visitors. There Mr. A. H. Crosfield presided over some 500 guests, being supported by

Mr. Thomas Tyrer, Mr. G. S. Woolley, Mr. J. Rymer Young, and other prominent chemists. The Works Orchestra performed a selection of music during the meal, and at the conclusion the chairman proposed "The King"

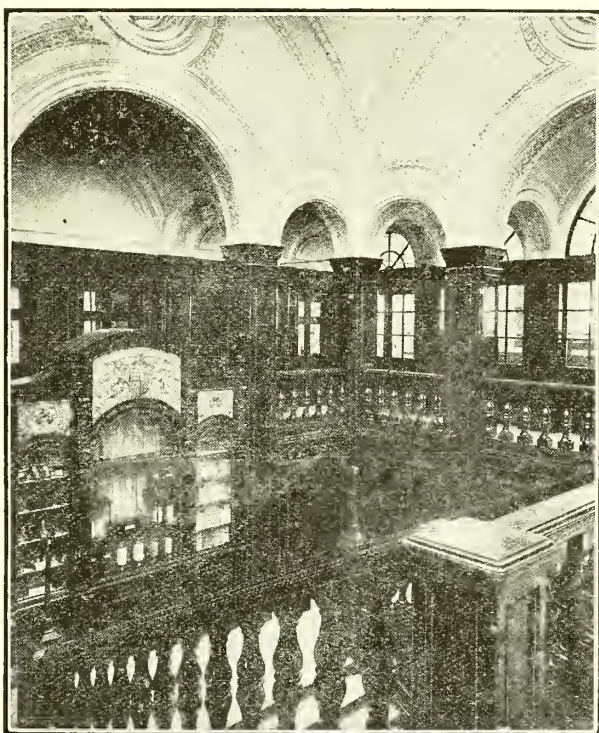
and "The Visitors," remarking that it gave him and his colleagues great pleasure in welcoming them as their guests that day. Soapmakers, he said, were exceedingly modest people, rather given to hiding their light under a bushel. (Laughter.) He hoped the visit had not been altogether time wasted, and that the guests might have noticed some objects of interest in the tour of the works. He briefly referred to one or two questions which had engaged the attention of the directors. First, there was the consumption of their own smoke. How far that system for securing at the same time greater comfort might be extended he could not pretend to say, but if, as he believed, the system did admit of enormous extensions throughout English factories, what a godsend it would be to the whole country, and other countries as well. A lady friend of his remarked to him the other day that no one could possibly wear a white feather in Pittsburg, and even a white ball-

dress was hardly to be thought of there. Was it not time, then, for the ladies to be moving in the matter? (Hear, hear.) Mr. Crosfield also referred to the social developments which had taken place in the works.

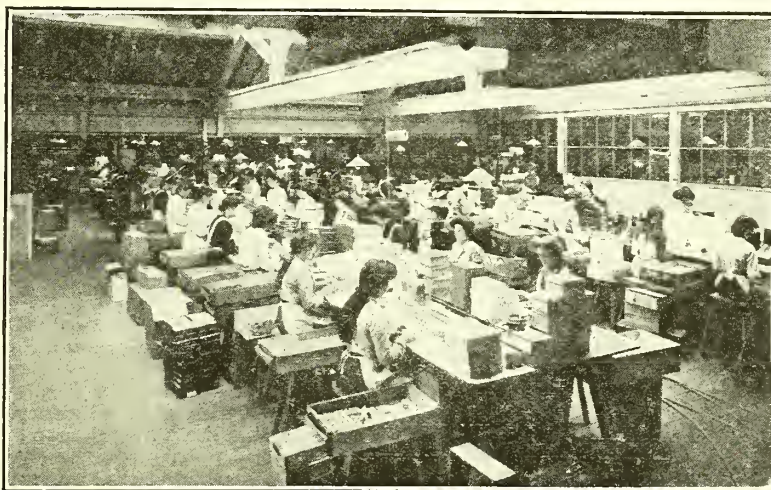
Mr. St. John, of the "Graphic," having briefly replied, Mr. Idris, M.P., also spoke, referring to Mr. Crosfield's interest in the Pharmacy Bill, and adding that he (Mr. Crosfield) thoroughly understood the claims of the Pharmaceutical Society. He was one of whom, as a member of Parliament, chemists could be proud, and could trust to

safeguard their interests. (Applause.)

Mr. T. Tyrer proposed a vote of thanks to the directors of Messrs. Crosfield's for their hospitality. As one who took an interest in research he regarded Messrs. Crosfield's as



STAIRCASE IN NEW OFFICES.



WRAPPING ERASMIC SOAP.

The workmen's dining-hall was the scene of the luncheon to the Conference and London visitors. There Mr. A. H. Crosfield presided over some 500 guests, being supported by



an example to other firms in the United Kingdom. This was the result, he said, of the conversion of the rule of thumb and old-fashioned notions into the most advanced scientific development of technology. Mr. Harry Roberts, J.P. (one of the directors) replied, "The directors, he said, were more than gratified to entertain them. He hoped they would find that as a result of their visit and a long-continued connection with the firm that their productions were still 'Peerless' and their methods 'Perfection.'" (Applause.)

A move was then made to witness the fire brigade and ambulance demonstration, and at this point a photograph was taken by the *C. & D.* Conference photographer (see p. 223). Subsequently, under the guidance of Mr. George R. Crosfield, the Press party made a rapid tour of the works, commencing with the experimental and research laboratories, where a staff of forty chemists are engaged. The actual process of soap-making at the Erasmic works was described in *THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST* of July 28, 1906 (p. 119), and we need only say now that the visitors had the opportunity of seeing every stage in the manufacture of Erasmic and other soaps, including special milling and plodding machinery. Other departments of the factories were also inspected, and the visitors had explained to them all about the Welfare work. The arrangements for the Pharmaceutical Conference party were excellent, and Mr. A. V. Baxter, manager of the Erasmic Co., Ltd., co-operated heartily with Messrs. Crosfield to make the visit as memorable for instruction and pleasure as any other event in an exceptionally entertaining week.

## Trade-marks Applied For.

Objections to the registration of any of the undermentioned applications should be lodged with C. N. Dalton, Esq., C.B., Comptroller-General of Patents, Designs, and Trade-marks, at the Patents Office, 25 Southampton Buildings, Chancery Lane, London, W.C., within one month of the dates mentioned. The objection must be stated on Trade-marks Form No. 7, cost £1, obtainable through any money-order office.

(From the "Trade-marks Journal," July 10, 1907.)

- "FIGARO"; for chemical substances. By Pinchin, Johnson & Co., Ltd., 23 Billiter Street, London, E.C. 293,740.
  - "EQUESCURE" over horse's head in horseshoe; for a veterinary preparation. By R. J. Popple, 16 Noyna Road, Upper Tooting, London, S.W. 284,294.
  - Picture of huntsman and hound; for a distemper remedy. By J. P. Timmon, Medical Hall, Market Square, Navan, co. Meath. 292,570.
  - "JERMOLIQUE"; for disinfectants. By Taylor's Automatic Disinfecter, Ltd., 56 Old Hall Street, Liverpool. 293,190.
  - "NOSMELLE"; for a disinfectant and deodoriser. By the Sanitation and Supply Co., 320 Fifth Avenue, New York, U.S.A. 291,817.
  - "DOCTOR"; for all goods in Class 2. By Sandie & Hull, 15 Victoria Street, Liverpool. 293,288.
  - "ZIN-AM"; for a neuralgia-powder. By the Zin-Am Co., 8 Albion Parade, Stoke Newington, London, N. 292,449.
  - "GELATOL"; for pharmaceutical products in Class 3. By Thomas Stephenson, F.C.S., 137 George Street, Edinburgh. 292,610.
  - "ULSTROL"; for chemicals. By Davidson & Hardy, 20 Castle Place, Belfast, Ireland. 292,663.
  - "NIBROC"; for a sea-sickness cure. By E. R. St. Clair Corbin, M.B., 7 Beckenham Road, Beckenham, Kent, and R. G. Harding, 53 Sunderland Road, Forest Hill, S.E. 293,039.
  - "NYRDAHL"; for a pharmaceutical preparation. By Edouard Landrin, 76 rue d'Amsterdam, Paris, France. 293,625.
  - "PHOBROL"; for chemicals. By F. Hoffman La Roche & Co., 184 Greuzacherstrasse, Basle, Switzerland. 293,886.
- Two inverted goblets bearing letters "J. A. A."; for ceresine and ozocerite. By Ant. Himmelbauer & Co., Wollzeile 11, Vienna, Austria. 291,092.
- "CELESTE"; for shellac, resins, etc. Celeste Manufacturing Co., 46 Hermitage Road, London, N. 292,293.
  - "TABULET"; for all goods included in Class 15. By F. H. Faulding & Co., 54 Great Tower Street, London, E.C. 292,577.
  - "BLADUD"; for food-substances. By Spear Bros. & Clark, Ltd., 5 Southgate Street, Bath. 293,017.

## Fairchild Scholarship and Prizes.

THE Examination for these was held on June 26 at the five centres, under the supervision of the following gentlemen: Cardiff, Mr. Albert Hagon; Dublin, Mr. W. F. Wells; Edinburgh, Mr. Peter Boa; Manchester, Mr. James Grier; and London, Mr. T. W. Davies, assisted by Mr. S. Lamplough Scott. The answers of candidates were assessed by Mr. Peter Boa (Practical Pharmacy and Prescription Reading), Mr. John W. Bowen (Materia Medica), Mr. Albert Hagon (Business Knowledge), Mr. Thomas A. Henry, D.Sc.Lond. (Chemistry). Mr. William Kirkby and Mr. W. F. Wells undertook to act as referees in the event of a tie occurring, which eventuality, however, did not arise. The following are the results:

Mr. Ernest Henry Fountain Brittain, Nottingham, now of Cheltenham, wins the scholarship (50l.) with 421 marks out of a possible 500.

Mr. Walter Hugh Robb, Burnt Fen, Mildenhall, Suffolk, the second best candidate, wins the England prize (5l.).

Mr. Robert Mulligan, Belfast, wins the Ireland prize (5l.).

Mr. Alexander Lowden Brand, Dundee, wins the Scotland prize (5l.).

Mr. William Arthur Williams, Bala, wins the Wales prize (5l.).

Mr. A. E. Holden, Secretary, sends us the following interesting statistics in regard to the competition:

There were fifty-two entries, forty-eight actually sat the examination—viz., England 31, Ireland 5, Scotland 8, and Wales 4, this being the highest number to compete in any one year.

In 1905, fifty-five entered, and forty-four sat; and in 1906, fifty-one entered, and forty-four sat. In the individual subjects the candidates representing the different countries made the following percentages:

	Mat. Med.	Bus. Knowl.	Chem.	Prac. Phar.	Total Aver.
England	67.5	55.2	48.8	50.4	55.5
Ireland	77.0	53.4	56.0	57.7	61.0
Scotland	73.5	52.2	52.2	59.4	59.3
Wales	68.8	45.5	52.0	62.3	57.1

Mr. Ernest Henry Fountain Brittain, Nottingham, the 1907-8 scholar, is registered as a student of pharmacy at Grantham. He was apprenticed to Messrs. J. Cox & Son, of the latter town, with whom he remained for five years, then went to Mr. A. C. Saxby, Cheltenham, with whom he is at present. He sat for the examination in Cardiff. In a letter to us Mr. Brittain says:

I learned elementary chemistry at school in Nottingham, and during my apprenticeship I continued reading and studied botany at the Local Technical Institute. Throughout my apprenticeship, and after, I have worked gradually, but not excessively, and have so obtained a groundwork which facilitated my efforts to win the Fairchild, and has provided me with a good basis for my Minor study. I firmly believe in gradual and easy study as the best preparation for subsequent harder work, and was constantly encouraged and assisted by my late employer, for whom as an excellent master and business man I have the greatest regard.

He refers to Mr. W. D. Cox. He is to study at the Nottingham College of Pharmacy. The following are personal notes about the prizemen:

Mr. Walter Hugh Robb, Burnt Fen, Mildenhall, Suffolk, registered as a student of pharmacy in London, and apprenticed to Mr. W. Buddles, trading as John Beddard, 46 Churton Street, London, S.W., now dispenser at the Grosvenor Hospital for Women and Children, Vincent Square, Westminster.

Mr. Robert Mulligan, Belfast, registered as a student of pharmacy at Dromore, co. Down, and apprenticed to Mr. J. H. Beatty, Diamond Clones. Mr. Mulligan is now in the employ of Mr. John Hewton, Belfast.

Mr. Alexander Brand, Dundee, registered as a student of pharmacy at Dundee, and apprenticed to Messrs. Macmillan



MR. BRITTAİN.



& Robertson, later entering the employ of Messrs. Thomson Bros., then Mr. R. M. Lindsay, now with Mr. A. N. Taylor, all of Dundee.

Mr. William Arthur Williams, Bala, registered as a student of pharmacy at Bala, apprenticed to his father, Mr. John Williams, of that town, and still with him. He is one of the new Bell Scholars.

In the face of diminished competition for the older established honours and prizes available to students of pharmacy,



MR. A. E. HOLDEN.

the competitors for the Fairchild scholarship and prizes have been growing in number. Some people wonder why, but those who know Mr. A. Edward Holden, the Secretary to the Committee of Trustees, are not surprised. He is one of those men who do not forget their own student days, and he lives them over again in this organisation for encouraging and rewarding students of pharmacy in Great Britain and Ireland, which was suggested by Mr. S. W. Fairchild, past president of the New York College of Pharmacy, but the

details were worked out by Mr. Holden in consultation with three well-known pharmacists experienced in pharmaceutical education and examination.

It is nearly four years since the Fairchild scholarship and prizes scheme was inaugurated. In a chat with Mr. Holden he told a *C. & D.* representative that the scheme as finally developed has worked very satisfactorily. In the first place it is truly national, in that the best student in each of the four countries of the United Kingdom receives a reward, and the best of all, whether English, Irish, Scotch, or Welsh, obtains the scholarship. There is absolutely no condition precedent, no bar to entrance, except that each candidate must have passed the Preliminary examination and have done the shop-service required by either of the Pharmaceutical Societies. "In fact," said Mr. Holden, "what we do is to say to the young men and fair ladies: 'If you want to complete your practical experience in the shop with a college course for the qualifying examination, here are a scholarship that will pay your way and prizes that will help you to buy books or attend evening classes.' You see, the subjects of the examination show us that they have had a grounding and know something about business."

"Now, Mr. Holden," said our interviewer, "what is the object of the business knowledge in your examination? Chemistry, materia medica, and pharmacy I can understand as a grounding, but how does business knowledge help you?"

Mr. Secretary Holden was quick to respond that shop-knowledge and book-learning go to make the successful pharmacist. "Our pharmacy-paper," he explained, "is largely based on shop experience, and I do not see why other shop experience of a commercial character should not be tapped. It is a thing that cannot be crammed; the answers reflect the general intelligence of the candidates, their powers of observation, and their ability to apply to business what they have learnt at school. It has been of real service to the trustees and examiners in selecting the successes, and I have had many letters of thanks from employers and employes, who say that it gives a stimulus that has hitherto been wanting."

At this point the interviewer turned the conversation to Mr. Holden's own early days in pharmacy, and he illustrated the advantage of business knowledge from his own case. His first apprentice master was Mr. John A. Tidey, in Norwich, Ont., who, the first day the lad entered the pharmacy, said to him: "Look around and see for yourself where everything is." After two years Mr. Holden went as an improver to Mr. John A. Chase, an English pharmacist in Paris, Ont. "Come round, and I'll show you where

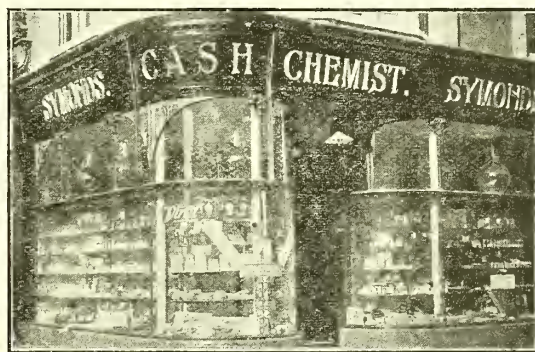
everything is; then you'll know." This was Mr. Chase's way, and under the two men Mr. Holden had divers ways of business training that polished each other. So it may be said to be reflected in the Fairchild examination.

We may add that after his apprenticeship Mr. Holden went as a clerk (assistant) to Messrs. Kenneth Campbell & Co., pharmacists, Montreal, and in the sessions 1883-4 attended the Montreal College of Pharmacy, graduating in 1884. He in the latter year was awarded the gold medal of the college, and was the first Canadian pharmaceutical chemist to obtain this distinction. Then he was with Messrs. K. Campbell & Co. again, but ere long went south to New York and entered the service of Messrs. Fairchild Bros. & Foster there. In 1896 he came over to England to look after his firm's European interests, and the manner in which he has done this is reflected in the enhanced popularity of Fairchild preparations, and the exceptional confidence extended to him by Messrs. Fairchild Bros. & Foster, who, besides their directing office in London, have a factory in Paris and representatives in Germany, Italy, and Scandinavia.

Amidst all the business enterprise and supervision involved in thus making the name "Fairchild" as real in Europe as it is in America Mr. Holden has devoted himself as keenly to the educational scheme, and no one grudges him its remarkable success, for it has given a much-needed stimulus to home study. The letters from scholars which Mr. Holden showed our representative also indicate good influence with them. Mr. G. T. Wilson, the 1906-7 scholar, has distinguished himself at Queen's College, Belfast, and topped the Pharmaceutical Licence examination list last month.

## Chemists' Windows.

Contributed by "C. & D." Subscribers. The Editor will be glad to receive photographs of effective window-displays for inclusion in this section. Notes on the displays should accompany the photographs. We pay for what we use.



### Symonds' Corner.

We reported about a year ago that Mr. J. A. Symonds, dispensing and photographic chemist, 16 Upper Brook Street, Ipswich, was rebuilding his premises there (the corner of the Butter Market). The builders built all round the shop, business being interrupted as little as possible. Mr. Symonds now sends us photographs of the new premises—a handsome building of three floors and attics in red brick and stone dressing, with Broseley tile roof. The shop-front has a red granite curb, and the woodwork is mahogany. The half-circle window on the left-hand side of the entrance is a special feature, being a complete half-circle in one piece of glass. Four men went down from London to put it in. The new shop has been fitted by Messrs. S. Maw, Son & Sons in mahogany; the window-enclosure and doors engraved in a new design with coloured leaded lights over, and a serpentine showcase as dispensing-screen. The cellars of the shop are finished in glazed brick, and there is a lift for goods from cellar to attics. The ceiling of the shop is enamelled iron with a raised pattern. Electric light is used throughout, and there are two dark-rooms. We print only the photograph of the shop-front, as it shows the latest thing in windows. A similar arrangement was given in our Summer Issue, p. 164, but in that case a segment of a circle only is used. Mr. Symonds' half-circle also takes people into the shop.



## Trade Report.

**NOTICE TO BUYERS.**—The prices given in this section are those obtained by importers or manufacturers for bulk quantities or original packages. To these prices various charges have to be added, whereby values are in many instances greatly augmented before wholesale dealers stock the goods. Qualities of drugs and oils vary greatly, and higher prices are commanded by selected qualities even in bulk quantities. It would be unreasonable for retail buyers to expect to get small quantities at anything like the prices here quoted.

42 Cannon Street, London, E.C., August 1.

**A**LTHOUGH we are now approaching the height of the holiday season, there is a healthy tone about the markets generally, and a fair amount of business is being done. Opium is still soaring in Smyrna, and a 30s. price is probable, but actual business is small. Morphine and codeine have been advanced 1s. 6d. and 1s. 8d. respectively. Quinine is being held for firmer prices, but no business is reported. Bismuth salts have been advanced, and the scale of prices assimilated with that of German makers. English refined camphor is 6d. cheaper. Among crude drugs, cascara sagrada has advanced as anticipated. Senega is also firmer. New chamomiles are late, and the prospects are poor. Belladonna is exceedingly scarce. Elemi is lower; lycopodium and Russian ergot are tending easier. Cumin-seed and spermaceti are higher. In essential oils, aniseed is firmer, and lemon is in good demand. Peppermint is quiet. Most French essential oils are likely to be cheaper this year. The following table shows the principal alterations of the week :

Higher	Firmer	Easier	Lower
Bismuth salts	Aniseed oil	Aloes	Aloes (Cape)
Cascara	Senega	(Curaçao)	Camphor
sagrada	Spermaceti	Areca	(cr. China)
Codeine and		Buchu	(Eng. ref.)
salts		Ergot	Chiretta
Cumin-seed		Nutmegs	Squill
Gamboge		Wax (bees')	Turmeric
Linsced oil		Jam.	
Morphine salts			
Opium			

### Cablegrams.

**SMYRNA, July 31:**—The market for good Karahissar opium, testing 11 per cent., has now advanced to 26s. per lb. f.o.b., and 30s. is mentioned as being the price shortly. The estimates of the new crop are now reduced to 3,000 cases.

**NEW YORK, August 1:**—Opium has advanced to \$7 per lb. for druggists' by single cases. Peppermint oil in tins is unchanged but firmly held at \$1.75 per lb. Mandrake-root (*podophyllum*) is strong at 5c. per lb. Cascara sagrada is also strong at 8½c. per lb. Menthol is nominal at \$2.55 per lb. Rio ipecacuanha has declined by 3c.

### Heavy Chemicals.

Speaking generally, business in the heavy-chemical market continues of a very satisfactory nature, as the demand for both main and miscellaneous products at all the principal centres keeps up well. In the Tyne district exports especially are brisk. There is little that is fresh to note about values, the fluctuations being few and slight, and the tone all round steady.

**ALKALI-PRODUCE.**—A good average business is being done, and bleaching-powder and caustic soda are receiving considerable attention both on prompt and forward account. Soda crystals are in heavier request. Ammonia alkali continues to move well, and is firm. Saltcake tends somewhat towards an advancement.

**SULPHATE OF AMMONIA** is on the whole steady, but there is not a great deal of business passing. Present nearest figures: Beekton, 12l. 2s. 6d.; Beekton terms, 11l. 13s. 9d.; London, 11l. 15s. to 11l. 16s. 3d.; Leith, 12l.; and Hull, 11l. 15s.

**BENZOLS** are on the weak side, being very quiet, 90-per-cent. at 8½d. to 8½d. per gal. and 50-per-cent. 9d.

**LEAD-PRODUCTS** are in steady demand at slightly lower values. Brown acetate of lead, 26l. 10s. to 26l. 15s. per ton; white acetate of lead, 33l. to 35l. per ton; and nitrate of lead, 34l. to 34l. 5s. per ton, all less 2½ per cent. Glasgow.

**MAGNESIUM SALTS** are in fair request at unaltered rates. Sulphate, 60s. to 62s. 6d. per ton; chloride, 65s. to 67s. 6d. per ton; and carbonate, 37s. 6d. to 40s. per cwt.

**ZINC SALTS** are in moderate demand, both for home and export. Zinc sulphate crystals, 7l. 5s. to 7l. 15s. per ton; and zinc chloride, 100° Tw., 6l. 15s. to 7l. per ton.

**GREEN COPPERAS** maintains a firm tone, with steady demand, both for home and export. Best Lancashire makes, 42s. 6d. to 45s. per ton, f.o.b. Liverpool, and Welsh, 15s. to 17s. 6d. per ton free on rails in bulk.

### American Drug-market.

New York, July 23.

During the week a sensible improvement has been apparent in the local drug-market, and the volume of business is now normal for the season. Comparatively few large parcels have changed hands, however, purchasers being satisfied to supply their current needs. Opium has again advanced, in sympathy with conditions at Smyrna, and a \$7 market is probable. Camphor has declined. Many articles are firmly held, and any increased demand on the stocks would immediately result in a higher level of prices.

**ALOES.**—Curaçao in boxes is steady at recent advance to 8c. to 8½c., with gourds slightly easier at 13c. to 15c. Barbados is scarcely obtainable.

**ASAFETIDA** is rather firm at a range of 16c. to 24c. as to grade. The quality in the market is fairly good, though the U.S.P. requirement of 50 per cent. alcohol-soluble is seldom exceeded. The 10-per-cent. ash limit is too stringent.

**CAMPHOR.**—Competition in an inactive market has again established prices on a lower basis. American refined is now quoted at \$1.5 for bulk and \$1.11 for 4-oz. squares.

**CASCARA SAGRADA** continues strong on advices from the coast, where gatherers of the bark are scarce. Spot quotations are unchanged at 8½c. to 11c.

**COCAINE.**—Keen competition and shading of prices have brought about a lowering of quotations to \$2.30 for bulk, a decline of 20c. per oz.

**COPAIBA.**—Continued arrivals furnish a plentiful supply of Central and South American. The tone of the market is weak, with range of prices wide, as to quality desired. Sales took place at 50c., but some holders consider their goods worth 75c. Para is steady at \$1.25 to \$1.50.

**GUARANA.**—The local position is unchanged, one dealer has it all. \$4 is asked, and buyers are naturally holding off, while patent-medicine manufacturers, who are the largest consumers, are, no doubt, finding something "cheaper and just as good."

**HYDRASTIS.**—The demand has fallen off a little. Quotations are unchanged at \$1.55 to \$1.65 for clean fall-dug; for less desirable parcels these figures may be shaded.

**OPUM** has reached \$5.75 for case lots, \$6.40 to \$6.45 for powdered. The seasonable lull in the drug-trade gives prominence to the opium situation. Following early predictions of a short crop and their subsequent fulfilment, came an extraordinary rise in prices, until a point has been reached exceeding any recorded in this country during twenty-six years. The tardy advance in the price of morphine indicates that the manufacturers here were scarcely taken unawares by the upward trend of the raw material, and interest is rife as to the position of speculators in this particular drug. While last year's production was not exceptionally heavy and barely balanced the preceding year's dearth, there is undoubtedly a pretty large quantity of the drug held or controlled by a few, and future developments may uncover some very fine manipulation.

**PEPPERMINT OIL** is rather inactive, with spot values unchanged at \$1.75 to \$2 for tins and \$2.85 to \$3 for cases. High quotations still prevail in the primary markets, but the farmer's "trust" has fizzled out, and sales under the market have been recorded.

**SARSAPARILLA (MEXICAN)** continues in good request and now commands 8c. to 8½c.

**SENEGA-ROOT** holds steady at 49c. to 50c.

**TONKA.**—Angostura has again advanced 5c. under a limited supply; 80c. is considered an inside figure.

**ANISEED.**—Russian sells in retail lots at 23s. per cwt. Spanish is offered at 32s. 6d. on the spot. In the drug-auction 50 bags of dark Russian sold without reserve at 20s., being cheap.

**ANTIMONY.**—Since reference was made to the position of antimony about a month ago, the market has remained very unsettled. There have been occasionally evidences of more activity and resistance to further weakness, but the price



has nevertheless shown a sagging tendency in view of the relatively low offers which are understood to have been accepted on Continental account down to about 40*l.* for refined metal. Consumers are evidently not inclined to hold reserve stocks at present, in view of the persistent bearing tactics pursued by some dealers at the expense of home refiners. Interests depressing antimony are known to be operating largely in lead, where similar tactics have been occasionally indulged in with but temporary success at about 43*l.* per ton, which is considered to be at the moment about the lowest value for antimony; there is certainly no great pressure to sell, but competition for the limited orders placed on the market is sufficient to keep the price of refiners down at a level, which is unremunerative to them as compared with cost of raw material. Even with Japanese crude, obtainable at about 27*l.* c.i.f. and ores at 10*l.* per ton (running about 50 per cent.), it is contended that refined can only be turned at a profit, at 50*l.* per ton at least. The depression has thus but little or nothing to do with refiners, who have to make some sacrifice in order to keep in touch with their customers. Hamburg has remained a weak spot, supplies of crude antimony have accumulated there in speculators' hands. About 700 tons of ores and 400 tons of crude are reported to be held there for prices much above actual market value, so that the eventual liquidation of such material would naturally be expected to affect the market.

**BELLADONNA.**—The market has been practically cleared of foreign root, up to 67*s.* 6*d.* having been paid for good test; for shipment 54*s.* c.i.f. is quoted, quality not stated.

**BISMUTH SALTS.**—The British makers of salts have entirely recast their scale of prices, whereby the smaller quantities of 28 lb. and 56 lb. have been introduced into the table. This alteration assimilates the scale with that of the German makers, and is regarded as more satisfactory to everybody. The following is now the new range of prices for the more important salts:

	List Price	For Assorted Lots in One Delivery			
		28 lb.	56 lb.	112 lb.	224 lb.
Bismuth benzoate ...	<i>s. d.</i> 9 10	<i>s. d.</i> 9 7½	<i>s. d.</i> 9 5	<i>s. d.</i> 9 2½	<i>s. d.</i> 9 0
„ carbonate ...	8 1	7 10½	7 8	7 5½	7 3
„ citrate ...	8 1	7 10½	7 8	7 5½	7 3
„ nitrate cryst. ...	5 6	5 3½	5 1	4 10½	4 8
„ oxide, B.P. ...	10 1	9 10½	9 8	9 5½	9 3
„ salicylate ...	6 10	6 7½	6 5	6 2½	6 0
„ „ phys. pur. ...	8 7	8 4½	8 2	7 11½	7 9
„ subnit. ...	7 1	6 10½	6 8	6 5½	6 3
„ sublevig. ...	7 8	7 5½	7 3	7 0½	6 10
„ subgall. ...	6 4	6 1½	5 11	5 8½	5 6
„ tannate ...	7 4	7 1½	6 11	6 8½	6 6
„ cosmetic (oxy. chlor.)	8 4	8 1½	7 11	7 8½	7 6

The above terms are strictly net cash in fourteen days, whereas formerly the discount was 5 per cent. There is a good demand for the salts, mostly for delivery ex contract.

**CAMPHOR (CRUDE).**—The market for *crude* Chinese is again lower, and with a dull market spot is now offered at down to 220*s.* Guaranteed 93 per cent. pure has been sold at 235*s.* c.i.f.; but for August-September 220*s.* c.i.f. has been paid for guaranteed fair merchantable quality.

**CAMPHOR (REFINED).**—The English refiners have reduced their prices for bells by 6*d.* per lb., to 4*s.* 3*d.* Japanese refined, in slabs, is also lower, offering at 3*s.* 8½*d.* c.i.f. In the drug-auction two cases of Japanese refined ½-oz. tablets were offered at 4*s.*, but a bid of 3*s.* 6*d.* net is to be submitted.

**CANARY-SEED** is slow of sale, but steady in price at 37*s.* per qr. for Turkish and 36*s.* for screened River Plate.

**CASCARA SAGRADA.**—There has been an improved consumptive demand, and in the aggregate fair quantities have been sold, including two-year-old at 44*s.* and small lots at 45*s.* spot, but at the inside figure holders are not anxious to sell. No offers of new bark for shipment appear to be available. At auction 369 bags of damaged sold without reserve at from 35*s.* 6*d.* to 37*s.* per cwt. (reweights) for

dark stained and wetted, the terms being gross for net, no discount. Advices from New York state that there will be practically no new crop to offer.

**CHAMOMILES.**—The new Belgian crop is coming forward very slowly, and at the moment the reports are of a pessimistic character, owing to the want of fine weather. Sales of fair white flowers of old crop have been made at from 102*s.* to 107*s.* 6*d.* spot. At auction 7 bales were bought in at from 100*s.* to 110*s.* per cwt.

**CODEINE.**—On Saturday last the makers advanced their prices by 1*s.* 8*d.* per oz. to 16*s.* for pure cryst. or pure precip., to 15*s.* 2*d.* for hydrochlor and sulphate, and to 14*s.* 4*d.* for phosphate; 70-oz. contracts for delivery over six months are subject to a reduction of 5*d.* These terms are net 14 days, and new contracts are not subject to the benefit of falling clause.

**CORIANDER-SEED** is in little demand. Morocco is offering at 8*s.* per cwt. for old crop, and at 8*s.* 6*d.* for new on the spot.

**CUMIN-SEED** is dearer for Morocco owing to Continental demand. The small stock here has been cleared, and a sale is reported to arrive at 35*s.* per cwt., c.i.f. terms. East India is unchanged. Ten bags sold on Wednesday at the spice sales at 26*s.* per cwt. At the drug-auction 5 bags Bombay sold without reserve at 25*s.*

**ERGOT.**—It is reported that the new Spanish crop will be very small, and in consequence holders are off the market, anticipating an advance. Russian is, on the other hand, cheap and is offered at from 10½*d.* to 11*d.* per lb. c.i.f. as to quantity.

**FENUGREEK-SEED** is firm, but no further business is reported.

**LINSEED** is steady at 48*s.* to 51*s.* per qr. for good to fine clean seed.

**MORPHINE SALTS.**—The fact that morphine-makers have been compelled to advance their prices a further 1*s.* 6*d.* per oz., shows the serious situation in the opium market: this is the fifth occasion on which prices have been advanced during July. The following are the new rates:—

	Per oz.	100-oz. Contracts over 3 months.		250-oz. Contracts over 6 months.	
		<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
Morphine acetate ...	9 9	9 8	9 7		
„ hydrochlor. cryst. ...	9 11	9 10	9 9		
„ „ pulv. ...	9 9	9 8	9 7		
„ meconate ...	12 2	12 1	12 0		
„ pur. cryst. ...	12 4	12 3	12 2		
„ „ precip. ...	12 2	12 1	12 0		
„ sulph. cryst. ...	9 11	9 10	9 9		
„ „ pulv. ...	9 9	9 8	9 7		
„ tartrate ...	12 2	12 1	12 0		

**OIL, CASTOR,** is easier, Hull make of first pressing for October-December delivery being offered at 30*l.* for firsts and 29*l.* for seconds. January to June (1908) firsts 30*l.* 5*s.*, and seconds 29*l.* 5*s.* per ton in barrels; cases 50*s.* per ton extra. These quotations are f.o.r. Hull, usual terms: f.o.b. steamer Hull is 2*s.* 6*d.* per ton more, and ex wharf London 15*s.* extra.

**OIL, COD-LIVER.**—Although there is very little business to be done, Norwegian market is firm and unaltered, holders asking 69*s.* per barrel f.o.b. Bergen, or from 73*s.* to 74*s.* c.i.f. terms for finest non-freezing quality. Most of the agents in London have been instructed to raise their prices by their Norwegian principals, the range being from 72*s.* 6*d.* to 77*s.* 6*d.*, according to brand, for finest non-congealing oil, an average price being 75*s.* c.i.f. Business under these conditions has been difficult.

**OILS, ESSENTIAL.**—The following are current quotations for Messina oils: *Lemon*, pure, for December-March shipment, 6*s.* 9*d.* per lb. c.i.f. (spot 7*s.* 6*d.*); pure *Bergamot*, 18*s.* per lb. c.i.f.; and sweet *Orange*, 10*s.* c.i.f. New Mont Blanc French *Lavender* oil is quoted 9*s.* to 12*s.* per lb. c.i.f., and

pure French *Rosemary* at from 1s. 10d. to 2s. per lb. c.i.f., Spanish being offered at 1s. 6d. upwards. *Star Aniseed* oil is steady with spot sellers at 5s. per lb., and for shipment from China 5s. 1½d. to 5s. 2d. c.i.f. is quoted for "Red Ship" brand, being higher. *Lemongrass* oil is quoted on the spot at from 3d. to 3½d. per oz. as to analysis, and for September-October shipment 2½d. c.i.f. London has been paid. Genuine *Sassafras* oil is somewhat difficult to obtain on the spot, prices varying from 3s. to 3s. 2d. per lb. Both French and Spanish *Spike* oils are offered at low prices.

**OPIMUM.**—The market in Smyrna continues to rise almost daily, a cable on Wednesday quoting the equivalent of 26s., f.o.b., for 11 per cent. Karahissar, and stating the price will soon be 30s. In London the market continues very strong, and prices have again advanced, but the business is mostly hand to mouth, as there is very little good opium to be had on the spot. Buyers hesitate to pay the prices asked by Smyrna, so that little is being done for shipment. It is reported that sales of good Karahissar have been made up to 23s. 9d. spot. In Persian sales of 9 per cent. have been made at 16s., and holders of the small stock have either withdrawn or are asking higher prices.

**SMYRNA, July 20.**—It was only with difficulty and by paying an advance that exporters and speculators were able to transact the following business: Sixty-one cases choice new Karahissar at the equivalent of from 15s. 7d. to 16s. 6d. per lb., c.i.f. (3 per cent. waste not included), and 42 cases old Karahissar at from 15s. 11d. to 17s. 1d. per lb., c.i.f., European ports, of which 28 cases were for local speculation. The market closes very firm, with buyers, but no sellers at the latest quotations. In producing-centres the selling-prices are higher than those ruling in Smyrna. A further advance is certain, the export demand, in spite of the present prices, being due to the fact that consumers' stocks are exhausted. The following report has been received in Smyrna from one of the best informed London houses: "The rise has been rapid, and quotations seem likely to advance still further; our stock is practically exhausted, and holders of the small remaining supply are not in the market. Estimating the crop for the whole of Turkey at 4,500 cases and the stock at 1,000 cases, it will be difficult to satisfy the demands of consumers, and if Japan comes into the market it will be impossible to calculate the extent of the rise." N.B.—The crop cannot be estimated at more than 4,000 cases, nor the stock at more than 800 cases.

**OTTO OF ROSE.**—A London firm of importers inform us they have received information to the effect that the total Bulgarian crop amounts to 96,870 Turkish ounces, and that exporters have so far bought about 900 kilos. of various qualities at unusually high prices, while about 2,100 kilos. still remain in the hands of distillers. For very finest guaranteed pure otto 22s. 6d. per Turkish ounce is quoted, but up to 32s. per Turkish ounce is asked for leading brands.

Our correspondent in Bulgaria under date of July 27 writes as follows: "All throughout this week the rose-market has been very quiet—almost dull and stagnant. All the sanguine buyers of the last three weeks seem tired of buying and are resting. From their present apathy it is evident that they are a bit overstocked and do not feel inclined to buy any more otto of rose at the present famine prices. That is why nearly all of them have left in a hurry westward in search of timid buyers—just to unload; and if they fail to do so the present abnormal firmness of the market here will rapidly break down. This was apparent from the very first. In an article like otto of rose—chiefly and entirely consumed abroad, the condition of the consuming markets cannot be long overlooked. It is a cardinal rule of political economy that it is chiefly the demand that determines an article *de luxe*, or, for that matter, the price of any industrial article. The speculators here thought differently, and fancied they could impose on the consuming-markets any price they chose to fix, but it is becoming evident that the final word is again with the consumers."

**POTASH PRUSSATE** is steady at 7½d. for English, and 5½d. to 6d. for foreign.

**POTASSIUM IODIDE.**—For Japanese make 6s. 9d. per lb. c.i.f. terms is quoted.

**QUININE** is held for firmer prices, with buyers at 7½d. from secondhands for good German brands of sulphate, but most holders ask 8d. December delivery has been sold at 8½d.

**SEEDS.**—The following are c.i.f. quotations: Spanish *Aniseed*, 36s.; *Colchicum*, 72s. 6d.; *Fennel*, 17s. to 18s.; brown *Mustard*, 22s. 6d.; and yellow, 24s. per cwt.

**SENEGA.**—Small sales have been made at 2s. 3d. net on the spot, and for shipment 2s. 4d., c.i.f., is quoted.

**SHELLAC.**—At auction 158 cases were offered and bought in, comprising fine free SSO in diamond at 230s., good second orange at 212s., common cakey to blocky at 185s., and common dark liver at 165s. Privately, the spot market continues quiet, with a small business at from 200s. to 207s. per cwt. for ordinary to good TN. Good and fine Orange marks are slow at from 220s. to 225s., while AC Garnet is scarce at 210s. and GAL 189s. spot.

**SERMACEITI.**—The market for American refined is firm at 1s. 4d. per lb.

**TONKA-BEANS.**—From New York 3s. 4½d. per lb. c.i.f. has been cabled for Angostura, but for shipment from Hamburg 3s. 3d. to 3s. 4d. c.i.f. is quoted.

### London Drug Auctions.

At the "usual" sale of drugs held to-day the demand was very poor, and by far the larger proportion of goods was bought in, values as a rule being in favour of buyers. Cape aloes proved very irregular but lower, and for Curaçao in boxes rather easier prices were also accepted. Buchu were again slightly easier, but for Sumatra benzoin very full prices were paid. Cardamoms were extremely flat, but prices generally were steady where business was done. Gamboge is dearer, and the small supply is well held. Jamaica honey sold at steady to firm prices. Cartagena ipecacuanha was firm, while no sound Rio was offered. Myrrh is quiet but steady. Rhubarb brought steady prices, and for Jamaica sarsaparilla a slight advance was paid for the grey, while the native sold at slightly easier prices. Tinnevely senna of the new crop met with excellent competition at full rates. Beeswax generally was slow of sale. The following table shows the amount of goods offered and sold:

Offered		Sold		Offered		Sold	
<b>Aloes—</b>				<b>Lime-juice (pns.)...</b>			
Cape .....	79	...	51	Manna .....	4	...	0
Curaçao (bxs)...	65	...	15	Mastic .....	10	...	0
(gourds) 300	...	...	1	Menthol .....	6	...	0
Socotrine .....	10	...	0	Myrrh .....	126	...	0
Ammoniacum .....	29	...	0	<b>Oil—</b>			
Aniseed .....	84	...	50	bay (W.I.).....	3	...	3
Annatto-seed .....	60	...	0	backhousia cit.	3	...	0
Areca .....	30	...	10	camphor (cs.) ...	75	...	0
Asafetida .....	47	...	0	cinnamon .....	9	...	0
Balsam—				citronella .....	20	...	0
Copaiba.....	2	...	0	clove .....	2	...	0
<b>Benzoin—</b>				eucalyptus .....	27	...	0
Palaembang .....	53	...	10	geranium .....	2	...	0
Siam .....	1	...	0	lemongrass .....	39	...	0
Sumatra .....	108	...	24	lime .....	1	...	0
Bird-lime (Jap)...	10	...	0	orange (bit).....	2	...	2
Buchu .....	39	...	7	patchouli .....	5	...	0
Calumba .....	314	...	0	peppermint .....	12	...	0
Camphor—				wood .....	38	...	0
powder .....	2	...	0	Olibanum .....	65	...	0
Jap. ref. .....	2	...	0	Orange-peel .....	29	...	0
Canela alba.....	7	...	0	Papain .....	7	...	0
Cannabis indica ..	24	...	0	Patchouli-leaves..	1	...	0
Cantharides (China)	5	...	0	Puree .....	3	...	0
Cardamoms .....	300	...	97	Rhubarb (China)...	43	...	12
Cascara sagrada...	469	...	369	Saffron (tins) .....	10	...	0
Cascarilla .....	26	...	0	Sandalwood .....	48	...	*48
Cashew nuts.....	130	...	50	<b>Sarsaparilla—</b>			
Chamomiles.....	7	...	0	grey Jam.....	26	...	8
Chiretta .....	61	...	0	Lima-Jamaica....	4	...	2
Coca-leaves .....	24	...	0	native.....	29	...	15
Cocculus indicus ..	17	...	0	Scabiac .....	24	...	24
Cochineal .....	4	...	0	Scammony-root ...	17	...	*17
Colocynth, apple...	11	...	0	Seedlac .....	46	...	0
Cubebs .....	62	...	0	<b>Senna and pods—</b>			
Cumin-seed .....	83	...	5	Alex. ....	113	...	18
Cuttle-bone .....	85	...	0	Tinnevely .....	519	...	505
<b>Dragon's-blood—</b>				Soy .....	10	...	0
lump .....	6	...	1	Squill .....	68	...	15
Ergot .....	10	...	0	Sticklac .....	58	...	1
Galangal .....	35	...	0	Sugar-of-milk .....	5	...	0
Gamboge .....	16	...	1	Tonka beans .....	6	...	*1
Gum arabic .....	63	...	0	Turmeric .....	409	...	200
<b>Honey—</b>				<b>Wax (bees')—</b>			
Australian .....	9	...	0	Australian .....	6	...	6
Honolulu .....	152	...	0	East Indian .....	50	...	0
Jamaica.....	197	...	181	Egyptian .....	49	...	0
<b>Ipecacuanha—</b>				Jamaica.....	55	...	4
Cartagena.....	5	...	3	Japauese .....	2	...	16
Matto Gr. (Rio)	7	...	7	Madagascar .....	48	...	2
Minas .....	2	...	0	Spanish .....	20	...	0
Kino .....	12	...	0	Zanzibar .....	22	...	5
Kola .....	1	...	0				

\* Sold privately.



**ALOES.**—Cape aloes sold at very irregular but lower prices, especially towards the close of the sale. Of the first 20 cases offered 9 sold (usual 20 per cent. tarès), including good hard brights firsts, at 41s. and fair hard bright at 38s. 6d. subject. Subsequently another broker offered and sold 40 cases (usual 20 per cent. tarès) at a reduction of 2s. to 4s. per cwt. on the prices of a fortnight ago, including good hard bright at 41s., fair ditto 37s. to 38s.; good seconds, slightly soft, 34s.; dullish, 33s.; dull and softish, 30s. to 31s. subject; very dull and drossy, 27s. to 28s.; and loose collected, 30s. A further 16 cases partly sold on "estimated tarès" at 33s. 6d. for good hard bright, 33s. for fair ditto, and 31s. for slightly drossy. Five boxes of dull livery Curaçao in boxes sold at from 42s. 6d. to 47s. 6d. per cwt., and 10 packages sold at 50s. for good liver and 38s. for capey. Fair liver in gourds was bought in at 45s. and Socotrine in kegs at 90s.

**ARECA** partially sold at 21s. per cwt. for bold Ceylon, being slightly easier.

**BEESEX.**—Quiet; 5 cases fair brown Madagascar block realised 6l. 15s., and darker ditto sold at from 6l. 10s. to 6l. 12s. 6d. For a string of 49 bales of Aden, a bid of 6l. 12s. 6d. is to be submitted for fair block, part dark. Jamaica beeswax was flat, and the sales applied to a few cases of inferior quality, which sold at from 7l. 10s. to 7l. 15s. The best lots were bought in at from 8l. to 8l. 2s. 6d. per cwt. A bale of fair yellow Australian sold at 7l. 10s. per cwt., and 5 bags grey and yellow at 7l. 15s. per cwt. Five bales of drossy Zanzibar were taken out at 6l. 7s. 6d.

**BENZON** was quiet, but held for very firm prices. Fifteen cases of good almondy Sumatra seconds of old fracture sold at 8l. 5s., subject, to 8l. 7s. 6d., and good fair seconds realised 7l. 12s. 6d. per cwt. A bid of 18l. 7s. 6d. was refused for good pale small to medium free Siam almonds, 20l. being wanted. Ten cases fair Palembang seconds sold at from 40s. to 42s. 6d. per cwt. The arrivals of benzoïn amount to 189 cases from Singapore and Penang.

**BUCHU** was again easier in auction, small sales of good green round being made at 10d., the best lots being held for 11d. per lb.; 6 bales of ordinary yellowish round realised from 7½d. to 8d. per lb. (partly subject).

**CALUMBA.**—Small to bold, fair slightly yellowish sorts were bought in at 12s., and for ordinary lean a bid of 9s. is to be submitted for 46 bags.

**CANNABIS INDICA.**—It is reported that the Madagascar variety is finding a ready market for manufacturing purposes on the Continent. In auction tops were held at from 4s. 4d. to 4s. 6d. per lb. for genuine.

**CARAWAY-SEED** is quiet at 32s. to 33s. per cwt. for ordinary to good Dutch on the spot.

**CARDAMOMS** were extremely slow of sale, but prices showed no material alteration. Ceylon-Mysore good bold pale long sold at 2s. to 2s. 3d.; medium and bold, 1s. 10d.; medium palish to pale, 1s. 4d. to 1s. 6d.; small and medium dullish, 1s. 1d.; very small, 1s. 1d. to 1s. 2d.; small to medium splits, 1s. 2d. to 1s. 4d.; good, 1s. 5d.; brown and split, 1s. 1d. to 1s. 2d.; seed, 1s. 8d. to 1s. 11d. per lb. *Aleppy* fair heavy brown sold at 1s. 4d. and dull and open at 1s. 3d. per lb.

**CASHEW NUTS.**—Fifty cases very weevilly sold without reserve at 34s. per cwt.

**CHIRETTA.**—Owing to arrivals prices are now normal at 3½d. per lb.

**COCHINEAL.**—At the drysaltery auction 16 bags Teneriffe blacks were bought in at 1s. 8d. per lb.

**CUBEES.**—Good genuine bluish berries, slightly stalky, were held at 55s., and fair brown ditto at 50s. per cwt.

**DRAGON'S-BLOOD.**—A case of dull lump sold at 7l. per cwt., at which price two cases remained unsold.

**ELEMI.**—The large arrivals on the Continent have brought about a decline, Manilla offering as to quality and quantity at from 50s. to 55s. c.i.f.

**GAMBOGE.**—Holders are now asking higher rates. Five cases good Siam pipe were bought in at auction at 17l.,

a bid of 16l. being refused. A case of low pickings sold at 12l. Ten cases of low Saigon pipe were held at 13l. 15s.

**GUM ARABIC.**—Twenty-one cases pale and amber-scented Aden were held at 30s., and for a case of slightly yellowish Trieste grains 80s. was the buying-in price.

**HONEY.**—Jamaica sold at full up prices, practically all the offering finding buyers. Good bright amber liquid realised 24s. to 24s. 6d.; fair setting and set 23s. to 23s. 6d.; darkish amber liquid 19s. 6d. to 21s.; very dark liquid 19s.; common dark liquid 17s. 6d. to 18s.; and brown set 19s. 6d. to 21s. per cwt. Holders of Honolulu have raised their prices to 35s. per cwt. Privately good white new crop Italian is quoted 35s. per cwt. c.i.f.

**IPECACUANHA.**—Small sales of Cartagena were made at steady rates, three bales of dull grey to fair selling at from 5s. 2d. to 5s. 3d. No sound Rio was offered; seven bales sea-damaged realised from 4s. to 5s. 2d. as to damage; fair lean bright Minas was held at 7s. per lb.

**LIME JUICE.**—For three puncheons of fair pale raw West Indian a bid of 1s. 4d. is to be submitted.

**MENTHOL** is nominal at 8s. per lb. on the spot for Kobayashi.

**MYRRH.**—Fair pale sorts have been sold at 75s. per cwt.; part blocky old-fashioned Aden sorts were held at the extreme figure of 123s.

**OIL, BAY.**—Two cases and one box of West Indian distilled sold at 7s. per lb.

**OIL, ORANGE.**—Two cases West Indian bitter sold at 6s. per lb.

**OIL, PEPPERMINT.**—Two cases Italian oil were held for 16s. per lb.

**ORANGE PEEL.**—All offerings were bought in, the limits being from 7d. to 8½d. per lb. as to quality.

**RHUBARB.**—Steady. About a dozen cases changed hands at and previous to the sale, including bold round Canton with three-quarter good pinky fracture at 1s. 11d. subject. Bold flat ditto, with similar fracture sold at 1s. 10d. also. Bold round Shensi with three-quarter good pinky fracture sold at 3s., and small round or Shensi trimming root, with three-quarter fine pinky fracture, realised 3s. 1d. Two cases medium flat high-dried, with half pinky and half dull to dark fracture sold at 1s. 6d. per lb. Thirty cases rhubarb have arrived from Shanghai.

**SARSAPARILLA.**—Good grey Jamaica sold at an advance of 2d. per lb. on last sale prices, 6 bales realising 1s. 10d. and 2 bales sea-damaged 1s. 7d., the remainder of the sound being held for 1s. 10d. Native Jamaica was steady, about 15 bales changing hands at 1s. 2d. to 1s. 3d. for fair red, 1s. to 1s. 1d. for ordinary mixed pale yellow and red, and 11d. for sea-damaged. Two bales of Lima-Jamaica sold at 1s. 8d. per lb.

**SCABLAC** sold at full to rather dearer prices, 24 bags realising from 7l. 12s. 6d. to 8l. per cwt.

**SENNA.**—The new crop of Tinnevely leaf sold with good competition at full prices. Common dark realised 1½d., common small specky 1½d. to 1¾d., medium and small specky greenish 2½d. to 2¾d., small and medium greenish 2¾d. to 3d., bold spotty greenish 4d., and good bold greenish 5½d. per lb. *Pods* dark to fair 1½d. to 2¾d. per lb. Small sales of Alexandrian siftings were made at 2½d. per lb., and fair leaf was held 8d. per lb. A further 10 bales ordinary dull siftings sold cheaply at 1¾d. to 2d. per lb. 375 bales of Tinnevely have arrived from Tuticorin which were not in time for to-day's auctions.

**SQUILL.**—Lower; 10 bags of fair yellowish sold at from 1¾d. to 2d., and 3 bags sea-damaged at 1½d. per lb. Two boxes of yellowish sea-damaged sold at 1½d. per lb.

**STICKLAC.**—A bag of good Rangoon sold at 5l. 10s. per cwt.

**SUGAR OF MILK.**—For five cases Italian (B.P.) make 49s. was announced as the price—no allowance or discount.

**TONKA BEANS.**—Parà, part foxy, were held for 1s. 3d. per lb.

**TURMERIC.**—Two hundred bags small to bold bulby Madras finger sold at 19s. without reserve. Privately fair Madras finger is quoted 24s., but actual business is small.



**TO CORRESPONDENTS.**—Please write clearly and concisely on one side of the paper only. All communications should be accompanied by the names and addresses of the writers. Publication of letters does not imply our agreement with the arguments or approval of the statements therein. If queries are submitted, each should be written on a separate piece of paper. We do not reply to queries by post, and can only answer on subjects presumably of interest to our readers generally. Letters received after the early posts on Wednesday cannot as a rule be dealt with in the current week's issue.

**BUSINESS INFORMATION.**—We have very full records of the makers or agents for articles and products connected with the chemical and drug trades, and supply information respecting them by post to inquirers. Inquiries regarding any articles which cannot be traced in this manner are inserted under "Information Wanted."

#### Belladonna Plants.

SIR,—I was greatly interested in Mr. Frost's photo of a belladonna plant, and I think I could beat him with my specimen, which stands 6 ft. high, and its leaves are of an enormous size. The diameter of the stem is also above the average. As I was suspected of handling the truth a little shakily at the Conference, I would like any pharmacist of our neighbourhood to have a look in and judge for himself. I hope to preserve some seed, and if any "brother chip" would like a sample he shall have it *gratis* and post free if all ends as I hope it will, and he cares to apply to me for some.

Yours faithfully,

F. H. ALCOCK.

Laburnum Cottage, Taylor Road, King's Heath.

#### Ketchup.

SIR,—Your correspondent "Soda Carb." will find all that is certainly known of the etymology of this word in the Oxford English Dictionary. Suffice it to say here that Dr. Murray derives it from the Chinese *Kôe-chiop* or *Ké-tsiop*, brine of pickled fish or shell-fish.

May I be allowed to say that in the translation of the Latin deed of the time of Elizabeth in last week's CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST the name printed "John A. Lee" should be "John a Lee," *a* here having the force of *at* or *at the*, as in the well-known case of the name Thomas a Becket?

Yours faithfully,

82 Dresden Road, N.

C. C. BELL.

#### Making Galenicals.

SIR,—Another old-fashioned chemist who makes his *tr. opii* was rather surprised at your correspondent "Nomen's" figures as to its cost. "Nomen" has either paid a most extravagant price for his opium or bought a very poor quality, as 12 oz. 10-per-cent to 11-per-cent. opium should be quite sufficient for 1 gal., and though it has risen greatly of late I do not think it has yet reached 32s. per lb. ! It happened that on Friday I had just finished 2 gals. at the following cost :

1½ lb. opium, at 12s. ...	...	...	£0 18 0
8½ pts. S.V.R., at 20s. 6d. ...	...	...	1 2 0
			£2 0 0

Producing 16½ pints=2s. 5d. per pint or 1½d. per oz.; or by weight, 19 lb. 9 oz.=2s. 0½d. per lb. I could buy the same quality of opium now at 13s. 6d. or 14s., though it is listed at 16s., which would add another 1d. per lb. to cost price. On the other hand, I have taken the actual quantity of S.V.R. used to make up for loss by contraction and waste, and not made up the bulk with aqua, as "N." has apparently done. Whether anything should be added for chemist's own labour is debatable. I think it should not, as when he, his assistant, or apprentice is working at stock they are simply filling up spare time which would otherwise be wasted. I am not going into "Nomen's" moralisings further than to say that even when *tr. opii* is sold at 3d. per oz. a profit of 50 per cent. is very good in these days.

Yours faithfully,

EUCALYPTUS. (183/20.)

#### Butter of Antimony Case.

SIR,—In the judgment in this case the Lord Ordinary uses these words :

The defender, on looking at the paper and seeing what was written on it, declined to supply it, not recognising it as a remedy for ringworm. On Mrs. Rosen expostulating the defender states that he repeated his refusal, but added, for some not very intelligible reason, "I must know who it is to be used for," and Mrs. Rosen then went away.

My object in writing this note is to give what appears to me as the very "intelligible reason" required—that every careful chemist is constantly afraid poisons may be misused, and so does his utmost to prevent injury by accident or design.

Yours,

C. D. (188/27.)

#### Ung. Sulph. Camph.

SIR,—I notice an inquiry under your "Midland Notes" for ingredients of "ung. sulph. camph." The following is from St. Mary's Hospital Pharmacopœia, London. I have frequently dispensed it here.

#### Ung. Sulph. Camph.

Sulphuris precipitati ...	...	gr. x.
Acidi carbolic ...	...	gr. xv.
Resoreini ...	...	gr. xv.
Camphoræ ...	...	gr. xv.
Liquoris piels carbonis ...	...	℥ss.
Adipis benzoati ...	...	℥ss.
Paraffini mollis albi ...	...	℥ss.

Yours truly,

GEORGE F. DEETH.

Manchester.

[Mr. C. T. Landon (Birmingham) writes to say that the formula as above is on p. 686 of the "Extra Pharmacopœia."]

#### Letters in Brief.

The ferrous carbonate papers by Mr. Philip H. Crewe communicated to the British Pharmaceutical Conference, dealt *inter alia* with the effect of glycerin on the bichromate estimation. The author sends us a note in which he says :

The error due to glycerin is not equal to 0.044 grain FeCO<sub>3</sub> per pill, but 0.022 grain FeCO<sub>3</sub>, and the total error should read 0.03 grain, or 0.6 per cent. FeCO<sub>3</sub>.

#### Legal Queries.

See the "C. & D. Diary, 1907," for much legal information as to all trade matters. In any circumstance not covered by the articles therein, state the case explicitly with all particulars and submit to the Editor.

*Ph.C.* (187/58).—The reduction to which you refer is when a series of trade-marks in one class is registered—viz., 30s. for the first, and 5s. for each additional mark.

*H. J. S.* (186/19).—It is not unprofessional conduct for a doctor to keep a chemist's shop. He is legally entitled to do so. A dentist is not as such entitled to keep a chemist's shop, and to do so would be infamous conduct in a professional respect, if conviction under the Pharmacy Act were obtained.

*O. O. E.* (188/58).—None of your labels involve liability to medicine stamp-duty. See our *Diary*, p. 263.

*Brewer* (189/68).—No licence is necessary for the sale of malt and hops or any preparation thereof which is free from alcohol.

#### Miscellaneous Inquiries.

We endeavour to reply promptly and practically to trade questions of general interest, but cannot guarantee insertion of replies on a particular date, nor can we repeat information given during the past twelve months. A preliminary condition for reporting on samples submitted is that all particulars as to source and uses are given to us.

*W. P. R.* (187/69).—"Free on rail" does not always mean that packages are free. This must entirely depend on the nature of the package, the fact being generally specified.

*Mariner* (188/65).—Dispensers are not regularly employed on Atlantic liners. The writer of the article in our Summer Issue got a rare chance, and it was purely personal. The salary paid is nominal.

*Shamrock* (188/66).—You will find all particulars in regard to medical and dental education in our Educational Number, to be published next week.

*Bonum* (190/31).—As to pharmacy in British Columbia, see the *C. & D.*, May 18, p. 743. You should read all references to Canada in the *C. & D.* during the past twelve months.







